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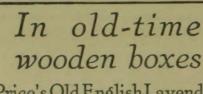
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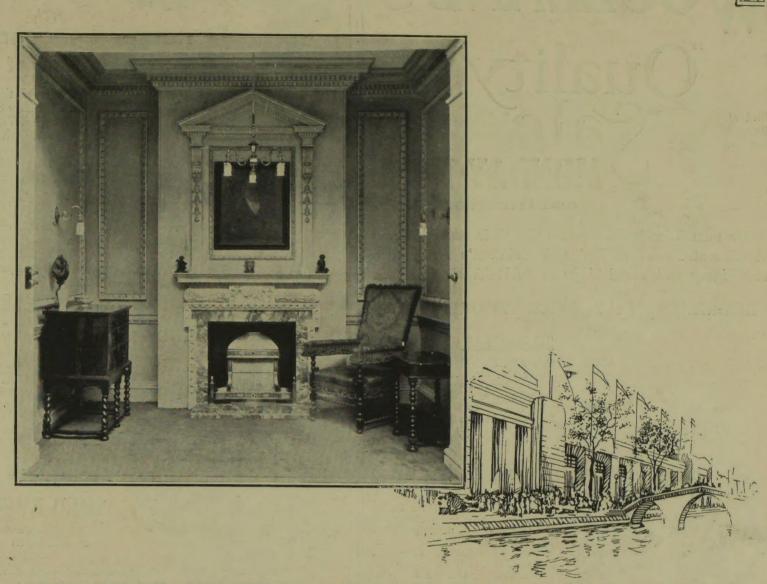
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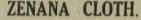
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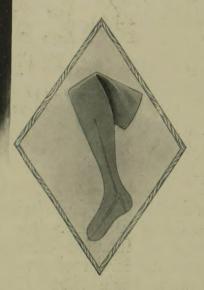
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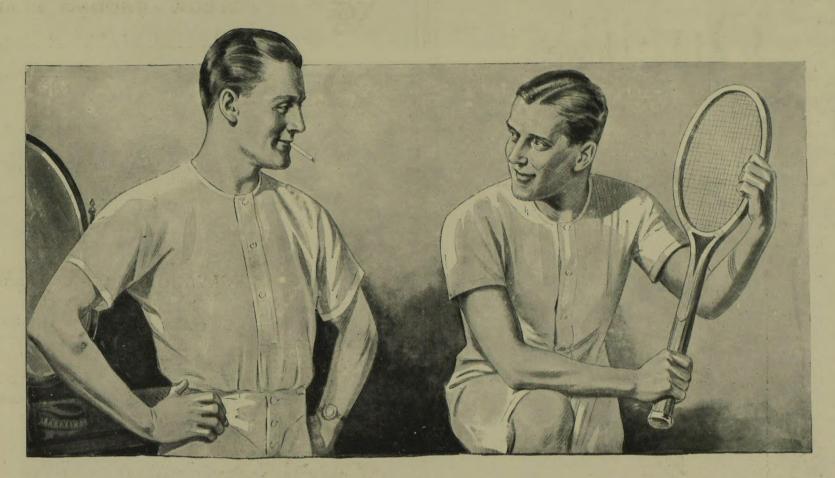
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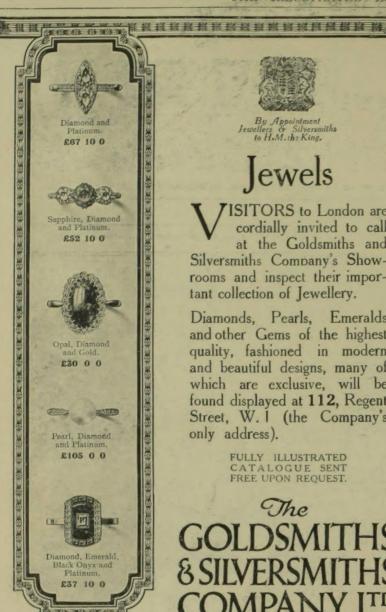


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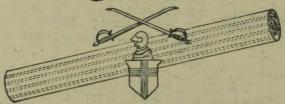
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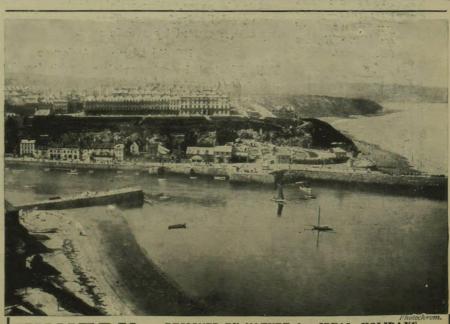


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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1924.

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THE GREAT "GATE" ATTRACTION FOR WIMBLEDON: MLLE. SUZANNE LENGLEN, LADY LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPION.

Everyone in the lawn-tennis world, whether player or spectator, was glad to hear that Mile. Lenglen had recovered from her recent indisposition, and felt equal to the ordeal of the Centre Court at Wimbledon, where she ever proves the greatest of "gate" attractions. The interest she arouses is due both to her play, which, with its faultless style and easy precision, is a delight to watch, and also to the factor of temperament and personality. When she arrived in Paris recently from Nice, before leaving later for London, she said that she

felt quite well enough to play at Wimbledon, not only in the Ladies' Doubles with Miss Ryan, but also in the Singles. It had been feared that she might have to reserve herself for the Olympic Games. The prospect of her meeting a rival in Miss Helen Wills, the U.S. Lady Champion, was at one time much canvassed, but so far Miss Wills, who went down both to Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell in the Anglo-American match, has not shown herself likely to imperil Mile. Lenglen's supremacy.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. CAUDERY.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE seems to have been recently a fuss at Harvard rather like the fuss at Oxford when Dr. Farnell tried to prevent his innocent world of unworldly undergraduates from hearing of the existence of Bolshevism. It was, indeed, much more absurd at Oxford even than at Harvard. Oxford is meant to be a place where people can talk nonsense. It has no other object; and a very noble object, too. Anybody who imagines he can prevent young people from considering Communistic theories at Oxford had better go and try it on in Hanwell. Even at Harvard, a more earnest place, it is foolish; and I agree so far with Mr. H. G. Wells, who lately complained of the Harvard students' being forbidden to listen to Mr. Eugene Debs, the Socialist. But I am interested to notice, in his just criticism of the educational authorities, the traces of an educational theory that I can never quite understand. The Harvard dons are blamed, not because their decision is wrong, but because their decision is final. By this view nothing that we teach can be final; we must always expect our children to go beyond it, or even to go against it. This seems to me to make all belief meaningless, old or new. I do not blame even Dr. Farnell because he thinks he is right. Surely one could only want to follow Mr. Debs because he thinks he is right. And if he thinks he is really right, he thinks he is finally right. But this truism about the nature of truth is now confused with a sophistry about the nature of progress.

One of the queerest jokes of the age is that people go on incessantly demanding something new, and thereby proving themselves unable to provide anything new, even in the way of a demand. It never seems to strike them that this very longing for something advanced is already something antiquated. They can only in effect go on repeating Ibsen's phrase about the rising generation knocking at the door; without remembering that the rising generation that Ibsen knew must now be knocking at doors, and possibly knocking at spiritualistic tables, in the character of the ghosts of our grandfathers. For now nearly four generations men have thus marked time in a stamping and swaggering fashion, and talked about going forward without ever getting any further. The generation of Jeremy Bentham said the old world was wrong and the new world right; and it did right some old wrongs and introduce a great many new ones. It humanised the penal code, but it sharpened the game laws and surrendered the common land to the squires. The generation of Macaulay continued to talk about the old always being bad and the new being better; and it did make some things better and many things worse. It abolished the rotten boroughs, but it created the servile and oppressive workhouses. The generation of John Morley still had nothing new to say except that we must trust what was new. One of the new ideas was Home Rule for Ireland: another was world rule for Prussia. A fourth generation, represented by Mr. H. G. Wells, has failed to free itself from this static superstition of progress. It has often talked progress, even in the full tide of reaction - when the police were positively recovering the coercive powers that liberalism had taken from them; powers were actually being torn from Parliament and given to dictators and controllers; when officials were actually taking away the liberties that Bentham or Macaulay had gained. This generation continued to prophesy immediate liberation, even while the scientific reformers were abolishing the Habeas Corpus Act and proposing to eliminate trial by jury. These people went on saying that the world must be better, simply because they could think of nothing else to say. In other words, they continued to praise novelty because they could think of nothing new. The praise of novelty was by this time nearly a hundred and fifty years old, and was therefore quite safe and exceedingly easy; it was a

groove or a rut. It could not be wrong for a man to copy the optimism of his father by talking optimism about his son. It was quite safe for him to imitate his great-grandfather by eulogising his great-grand-child. The worship of the babe unborn has by this time become the religion of our ancestors; and is as antiquated and stiff as the ancestor-worship of China.

There is a curious contradiction in the attitude about education. Even the most intelligent of those in this progressive tradition, like Mr. Wells himself, always talk as if the young of the next generation would always improve on us, even while affirming that it is our first duty to improve them. The teacher must resolutely teach the pupil; but the pupil must inevitably overthrow the teacher; only to be overthrown in his turn when he begins to teach. But



WITH THE QUEEN MOTHER, IN WHOSE SERVICE (AND THAT OF KING EDWARD) HE HAD BEEN A TRUSTED FRIEND FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS: THE LATE SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., who died in his sleep at Sandringham early on June 20, in his ninety-second year, had spent fifty-two years in the personal service of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, both of whom regarded him as a trusted friend rather than as an official. In early life he was a brilliant cavalry officer in India, and won the V.C. at Agra in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny. He also served on the North-West Frontier and in China. In 1872 he became Equerry to King Edward (then Prince of Wales), and in 1877 Comptroller and Treasurer of the Prince's Household. He was Keeper of the Privy Purse throughout King Edward's reign, and since his death had been Comptroller of the Household to Queen Alexandra.

Photograph by Russell.

no man can really teach anything unless he believes it to be the truth; and he cannot at the same time believe it to be the truth and believe that his pupil will discover it to be an error. If the rising generation knocking at the door are simply knocking at the door of their own house, which they know better than anybody else, they really have a right to enter without knocking. But in that case they enter on the same property and are faced with the same problem. Unless they think a thing true enough to be taught, they have no right to teach it; and if it is true, the others must be wrong when they

contradict it. This sort of sceptical relativity in the relations of old and young really destroys the right of either of them to hold any opinions at all. The old are wrong merely because they are old; and the young are certain to go wrong because they are certain to grow old. Nobody has any notion of what has happened, in all this tangle, to the trivial thing called truth.

These progressive prophets are always praising the rising generation; but in one way at least I have a much higher opinion of it than they have. I do not believe that young people are incapable of respecting conviction. I do not believe that they prefer weak and wavering teachers, or want everything submitted to them in this apologetic and agnostic fashion. I doubt whether they really wish to be told in a tentative manner that two and two make

four subject to their better judgment. I doubt whether they prefer a teacher who tells them that a triangle has three sides for the present. That sort of hopeful hesitation is not likely to arouse enthusiasm in any young persons I have ever known, including the young person that I have been. When I was young I was much more disposed to say, "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?"

What the progressive professor really means, I fancy, is not that his pupils really dislike being told things, but that he has nothing to tell them. It only means that he is the sort of philosopher who looks for guidance to his own followers, as the followers used to look to the philosopher. He looks to the rising generation, not even from the standpoint of a sinking generation, but rather of a generation that was born sunk. It was a rising generation which never rose—that is, which never rose to the occasion. That generation, or at least that type in that generation, never had the confidence of youth, and therefore never reached the convictions of maturity. These men were never bigoted, never dogmatic, never doctrinal—that is, they were never young. They were born in the frivolity of old age. They were born in a period of scepticism, or at least in a school of scepticism, which paralysed from the first all the generous gestures of affirmation and authority. The teacher was afraid of being thought "doctrinal" or "dogmatic," if he really taught ethics or philosophy. But if he only taught Greek and Latin, he ought to have taught that these words merely mean "teaching." And that raises the real question of scepticism. The real question is not whether we can teach with-out being dogmatic. It is not whether we can be dogmatic without dogmas. These questions are really contradictions in terms. The real question is whether we have any right to teach at all.

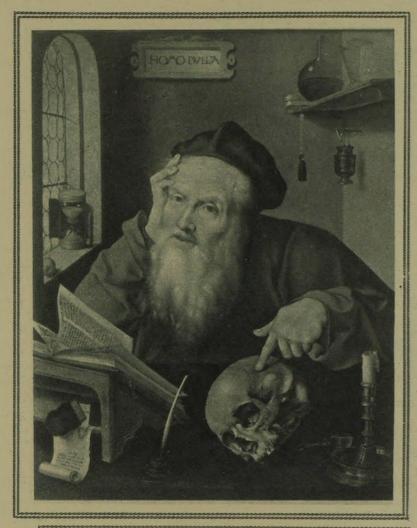
But I think there is another real reason for the revolt against dons. It is that these particular dons really had dogmatism without dogmas. In other words, they were sceptics but not honest sceptics. The academic authorities of a certain type or kind did continue to speak with authority when they no longer believed in anything, even in their own authority. A man would bear the starry and staggering title of a Doctor of Divinity—or, in other words, a direct teacher of divine things—and be at his best

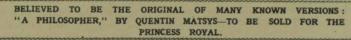
a Humanist caring only for human things, and at his worst a Pyrrhonist caring for nothing. But the just rebellion against that sort of old humbug does not prove anything except that men dislike being humbugged. It does not prove that they dislike being taught, or that they dislike being taught with sincerity, or even that they dislike being taught with authority. It does not prove that the young are not roused by a real trumpet, that gives no uncertain sound, even though a certain sort of hypocrite thought he could produce the impression of the trump of doom merely by blowing his own trumpet.

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

"THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL": AN INTERESTING ART SALE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS, CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS.

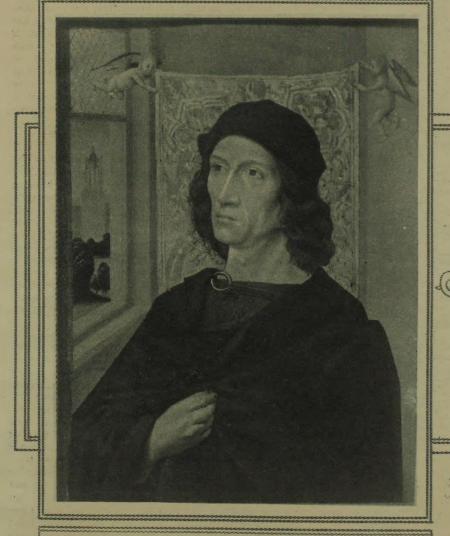








A RAEBURN AMONG THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S FAMILY PORTRAITS TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S: THE PORTRAIT OF JAMES DUFF, FOURTH EARL OF FIFE.



ONCE ASCRIBED TO VAN EYCK, AND NOW TO THE MASTER OF THE ALTAR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW: A FINE PORTRAIT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC, IN THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S SALE.



ONE OF THREE WORKS BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS IN THE FORTH-COMING SALE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S PICTURES: THE POR-TRAIT OF LADY MARY COKE.

Unusual interest was aroused by the recent announcement that some forty or fifty pictures by Old Masters, the property of the Princess Royal, would be offered for sale at Christie's on July 18. They comprise a number of works of considerable importance, among them three portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds—of Jane, Duchess of Gordon (who raised the Gordon Highlanders), Lady Mary Coke, and of Sir Joshua himself. The family portraits to be sold include that of James, fourth Earl of Fife, by Sir H. Raeburn, and another full-length portrait

of James, second Earl of Fife, by Francis Cotes. The "Philosopher" is one of many known versions of a picture attributed to Quentin Matsys. It is described as "so superior in quality to most of the other claimants that it may confidently be set down as the master's original handiwork." The fine "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic," now regarded as by the Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew, was at one time ascribed to Van Eyck. The tower of a Utrecht church in the background suggests a Dutch origin.

"STARS OF TOURNAMENT": LAWN-TENNIS PLAYERS AT WIMBLEDON.

Photographs by Sport and General, Topical, L.N.A., Alfieri, and Keystone View Co.



The Lawn-Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, begun on June 23, have, as usual, aroused the keenest interest. A novelty of the draw this year was that, for the first time, it was "seeded"—that is, selected names were put in certain places in an order otherwise chosen by lot—the object being to prevent players who may have travelled a long distance being beaten in the first round by a compatriot. The entrants included representatives of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the United States, France, Spain, Holland,

Japan, Mexico, and Jamaica. The contest for the Men's Singles Championship promised to be very interesting in the absence of any outstanding figure. Some of the chief Australian players were missing, such as Mr. Patterson, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. O'Hara Wood, but the veteran ex-Champion, Mr. Norman Brookes, was again participating. From the American contingent last year's champion, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Tilden, the previous winner, were both unable to compete in the event this year.

QUEENS OF THE LAWN-TENNIS COURT: WOMEN PLAYERS AT WIMBLEDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SFORT AND GENERAL, ALTIERI, TOPICAL. PHOTOPRESS AND L.N.A.



On the feminine side of the Lawn-Tennis Championships (begun at Wimbledon on June 23), the chief interest centred in the question whether anyone would be found to threaten the supremacy of the present Lady Champion, Mile. Lenglen, a portrait of whom appears on the front page of this number. As mentioned there, the new Lady Champion of the United States, Miss Helen Wills, was at one time expected to be well in the running, until she was defeated recently in the Anglo-American match, both by Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane. It was felt, though, that Miss Wills had not then become quite accustomed to the new

surroundings or reached the top of her form. In the draw for the first round the method of "seeding" (explained on our page of men entrants) was adopted also for the women players. The result was that Miss Wills could not meet Mile. Lenglen before the final, and in order to reach it she would have to beat, among others, Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Satterthwaite. Meanwhile Mile. Lenglen would encounter the most successful among Mrs. Mallory, Miss Ryan, Miss McKane, and Mrs. Covell. On June 24 Mile. Lenglen was drawn against Miss Lumley Ellis, and Miss Wills against Miss L. Scharman.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



GOOD NEWS FOR THE GOURMET.

By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THE merit of the octopus as food for man—as well as whales—has lately been very freely discussed. and the verdict, on the whole, is greatly in its favour. It is evident, however, that it cannot be eaten raw, like the oyster, and that much depends on the cook. For some have described this viand as tough and tasteless; others are enthusiastic in its praise. "Cut into three-inch lengths," we are told, "and fried a golden brown, after being rolled in egg and bread-crumbs, and handed piping hot, they looked like piles of golden giant macaroni, and the flavour was delicious—a cross between a freshly boiled lobster and the breast of a very tender chicken." Or we might try "the small octopus called 'kalamaraki,' or 'little ink-pot,' from its black juice. . . . Two or three," we are told, "can be put on a plate together; they are quite tender, and are eaten whole. Their flavour is rich and delicate, and may be appreciated by anyone who can get over his prejudice against their appearance." But supposing we can keep our prejudice under proper control, are these delicious morsels to be eaten raw?

On the Continent, as everybody knows, octopus is commonly eaten, especially in Italy and Greece (Fig. 1). In Japan it appears to be largely



FIG. 2.—SHOWING THE BROAD WEB CONNECTING THE BASES OF THE ARMS: AN OCTOPUS AT REST.

used — not so much, apparently, when freshly caught as after drying in the sun. None of those who have recorded their experiences on this theme seem, however, to have realised that the term "octopus" is rather vague. This is unfortunate, since it may lead to the importation by some enterprising restaurant of the wrong "octopus" for the delectation of those of us who are eagerly awaiting a new dish!

The term "octopus" embraces a large number of

The term "octopus" embraces a large number of species, all of repulsive appearance, and all of a very characteristic shape and mode of life. The common octopus of our own seas may be taken as a type. This, when full-grown, has a flask-shaped body of the size of a large coconut, and eight long arms, bearing each a double row of powerful suckers. These arms, which are connected by a broad sheet of membrane extending some distance from the base, have an expanse of about eight feet (Fig. 2). When "sauntering" along it walks on these arms in a spider-like fashion, very "creepy" to behold. But when in a hurry it leaps from the sea-floor and projects itself backwards by means of a jet of water violently forced out through the tube below the head, known as the "siphon" (Fig. 3), covering some eight feet with each ejection. This siphon is used at other times to carry away the water which has been passed over the gills, and other waste products. During these periods of "liveliness" the tentacles are held closely packed together, so as to offer no resistance to progress.

offer no resistance to progress.

Very few people seem to have seen the octopus feeding when at large. The best description that I know of is that of the veteran marine naturalist, J. Sinel, who tells us that crabs form its favourite prey. These it will sometimes lie in wait for, behind a boulder. As its victim approaches it throws out a tentacle, neatly rolled into a vertical coil. Unwinding gently as the unsuspecting one approaches, the deadly lash at last gives a sudden flick. In an instant the suckers have taken hold, and the captive is drawn into the lair.

If too hungry to play a waiting game, "leatherjerkin" sallies forth, and, sighting a crab in the open, rises above it with tentacles so outstretched that the connecting web forms a sort of parachute. On the next instant it descends like a cloud on its victim.

In the centre of that "parachute"—that is to say, at the bases of the arms, lies the mouth, which is



FIG. 4.—A "DISTINGUISHED RELATIVE" OF THE OCTOPUS: THE PEARLY NAUTILUS.

"The shell of the Pearly Nautilus is here seen in section. The animal lives only in the last compartment formed. Beside it is the shell of a fossil nautilus, showing the same arrangement of chambers."

armed with a fearsome, parrot-like beak. But this is not used, as might be supposed, to crush the shells of its quarry. They are simply torn apart by the suckers, when every shred of edible matter is drawn out by the ends of the tentacles and passed to the mouth. For a mollusc it seems to be surprisingly intelligent. For Sinel tells us that he has seen it kill a small rock-fish and lay it out as a bait for crabs, preferring these to fish.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the octopus can change its colour is not the least of the remarkable characteristics of this strange creature. It will change to suit the general colour of its immediate surroundings; when feeling at peace with the world after a full meal, it will adorn itself with orange-coloured papillæ; when fear possesses it, it will turn ashen grey. So much for the octopus.

Is it this creature which is so delicious when "fried to a golden brown, and rolled in egg and bread-crumbs,"



FIG. 1.—A SPECIES OF OCTOPUS EATEN IN ITALY: ELEDONE, SHOWING THE SUCKERS ON THE ARMS.

Photographs by E. J. Manly.

or is it one of the "squids" or cuttle-fishes (Fig. 3)? These all have ten arms, and a more or less clongated body. Eight of these arms are short, and provided

with suckers along their whole length. Two are long, sometimes enormously so, and have suckers only at their tips. They do not live upon the sea-floor like the octopus, but in midwater, and swim in shoals. Some grow to a prodigious size. Architeuthis, the largest of its tribe, may attain a length of over fifty feet, including the tentacle-arms, as the elongated pair are called. These may attain a length of thirty feet, the shorter arms about ten feet. The eyes of such a giant will measure some fifteen inches across. All these free-swimming forms prey upon fish, sometimes creating great havoc among the herring and mackerel shoals. On them, in turn, the great spermwhale and the several species of beaked-whales and the bottle-nosed whale feed. Thus the destruction of whales, for commercial purposes, reacts on the supply of our food-fishes.

Wondrous tales have been told of the attacks by

Wondrous tales have been told of the attacks by giant squids on mariners, and now we are gravely told that certain Japanese species make raids upon the potato-fields, where these are near the shore! Perchance they like potatoes to eat with their fish! The human race prefers to eat both when fried. One cannot discuss the octopus and its kin without at least a brief mention of their distinguished relatives the



FIG. 3.—SHOWING THE "SIPHON" USED IN SELF-PROPULSION: THE CUTTLE-FISH "SEPIA."

"The cuttle-fish 'Sepia' is one of the ten-armed tribe. The long tentacular arms bear suckers only at their tips. This animal furnishes the internal shell known as 'cuttle-fish bone,' used to place in bird-cages. The siphon tube is seen at the base of the arms in the figure on the right."

Pearly Nautilus, the Paper Nautilus, or Argonaut, and Spirula.

The first-named (Fig. 4), like its ancient and long since extinct relatives the Ammonites, lives in a shell. This is remarkable for the fact that, as in the Ammonites, it consists of a series of coiled chambers, only the last-formed of which is occupied. The shell of the paper-nautilus is an appanage of the female only, and is used as a "brood-chamber." It is held in position by the embrace of a specially modified pair of arms. These, it was at one time believed, were erected to form a pair of sails, which could be spread before the wind to bear the proud occupant about the watery ocean-wastes.

Of Spirula, in a living state, little is known. It is remarkable for the fact that its body contains a loosely coiled shell, which is exposed across its greatest diameter both on the under and upper side of the body. Thousands of these shells can be picked up on the beaches of New Zealand, and they are occasionally carried across by ocean currents to our own shores, having been found on the beaches of Cornwall and Devon. Spirula, however, is not confined to the Pacific, for it occurs also in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, hence their appearance in Cornwall

Oceans—hence their appearance in Cornwall.

This shell answers to the "cuttle-fish bone" which forms the supporting skeleton of the genus Sepia (Fig. 3) and to the horny "pen" of the squids. The "bone" of the typical cuttle-fish, or Sepia, is frequently placed in parrots' cages to enable the birds to keep the growth of the beak in check; it is also in demand as an ink-eraser. I must end as I began. How are we to know which is the "octopus" which we are to eat "fried to a golden brown"? We have a bewildering variety to choose from, and as like as not we shall choose the wrong one.

CHAMPIONSHIPS TO DECIDE BRITAIN'S OLYMPIC TEAM: FINE ATHLETICS.

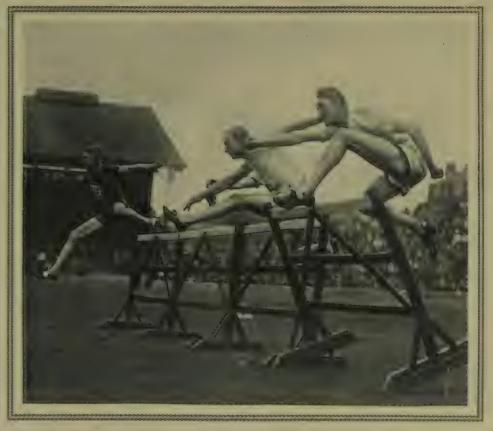
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND L.N..A



WINNING THE MILE IN 4 MIN. 21 1-5 SEC.: W. R. SEAGROVE (ACHILLES A.C.).



Winner of the 220 yards (in 217-10 Sec.): H. P. KUISMAN (SOUTH AFRICAN OLYMPIC TEAM).



A NEW CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD: THE 120 YARDS HURDLES WON IN 151-10 SEC. BY S. J. M. ATKINSON (SOUTH AFRICAN OLYMPIC TEAM—LEFT)—THE FIRST HURDLE IN THE FINAL.



ALSO WINNER OF THE LONG JUMP: MR. H. M. ABRAHAMS (CAMBRIDGE) WINNING THE 100 YARDS IN 99-10 SEC., WITH W. P. NICHOL SECOND.



A THRILLING FINISH TO THE HALF-MILE: H. B. STALLARD (ACHILLES A.C. — ON RIGHT) BEATING D. G. A. LOWE (CAMBRIDGE) BY § YARD (TIME, 1 MIN. 543-5 SEC.).

The fifty-fifth annual championships meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, concluded at Stamford Bridge on June 21, was memorable not only for some very fast times and a general high standard of quality, but for the fact that it constituted the final trials for the choice of a team to represent Great Britain at the Olympic Games in Paris next month. The number of competitors who gained standard time and distance medals was much higher than usual, and in several events eight or nine unplaced men achieved performances within the fixed standards. One new championship record was set up by Mr. S. J. M. Atkinson,

of the South African Olympic team, in the 120 Yards Hurdle Race, which he won in 151-10 sec., the previous best having been 152-5 sec. Mr. H. M. Abrahams did not quite equal his wonderful sprint at Woolwich, where he did the 100 yards in 93-5 sec., but he came very near to it with 99-10 sec. In the Long Jump, also, which he won with 22 ft. 8½ in., he did not reach some of his previous performances, and it is expected that some day he will do 25 ft. There were very close finishes both to the Mile (won by 3 yards) and the Half-Mile (won by only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard)

I N a summer too long delayed, it seemed lately as if the only consolation would be to sit till Christmas at the enforced fireside and read about the proper season-able charms of leafy June. But now that some improvement has been granted by a grudging Clerk of the Weather (who has been roundly admonished, not to say "ragged," by the Evening Standard), it is possible to sit once more in the garden and enjoy the appropriate literature in more appropriate surroundings. The tail-end of June finds the month one of the most richly leafy of recent years, by reason of the copious rains; but, by the same token, the "rose in June" has seldom been so late. Still, it is coming on, although the best that the Cotswold garden where I write can boast as yet is a borrowed cluster that has strayed over a neighbour's fence. Its luxuriance, however, reminds me of a book at hand which can now be read without tantalising longings for a lagging summer.

The book is "ALL ABOUT THE ROSE," by Sir J. L. Cotter (Melrose; 6s.), a comprehensive popular treatise by an expert in the most delightful branch of gardening, alike for the professional and the amateur. To this a pleasant companion comes in "The Flower Lover's Guide to the Gardens of Hampton Court," by Mr. Ernest Law (Bell; 2s.), another of those masterly little monographs by an author who knows how to combine his knowledge of floriculture with his knowledge of history and literature. Law, as many readers will remember, gave us not very long ago a charming account of Shakespeare's Garden as it has been reconstructed at Stratford-on-Avon.

The present spell of fine weather and a recent flying visit to Oxford put me into the right mood for books of that kind. and set me rummaging among the new publications for something that would fit the spell of remembered summer evenings by the banks of Isis and Cherwell. Nothing of that kind has come along, it seems, so one must make what shift one can not to be baulked altogether of a whim that would serve very well to link new book to new book in an article that is to be, this week, more discursive than critical. If Isis offers nothing, however, there is help from Cam; and certain things in a Cambridge book, by a happy chance, carry me back to a war-time summer evening in the garden of Milton's College. This is alto-gether appropriate; for the author of the volume in question is the Master of Christ's College, whose guest was on that occasion.

The passage in "Cambridge Cameos," by Sir Arthur Shipley (Cape; 10s. 6d.), which recalls most pertinently that after-dinner twilight symposium, is the quaint and whimsically learned discussion of the evolution of the two animals that form the supporters of the Christ's College arms. Some turn of talk had fetched them into notice, and later, when the company—mostly wounded officers—had adjourned to the study of the hospitable Head of the House, who was Cambridge's great "Knight Hospitaller" in those days, he brought out a note-book and diagrams and unfolded the curious story of those strange beasts, very much as he has set it down in his "Cameos." Thus one reader at least "hears old songs turn up again," but he has not, like Homer and Homer's audience, "kep' it quiet, same as you." That is only one small gem from the riches of Sir Arthur's charming storehouse of Cambridge lore gleaned for the most part in little-known by-paths of history, literature, and archaeology. Nor can natural history (e.g., the fauna of King's College Chapel) be omitted from any work by the distinguished zoologist who wrote that entraneing book, "The Minor Horrors of War," which always reminds me (somewhat perversely, perhaps) of an astonishing poem by that young French poet whose first formal biography in English—apart from the essays of George Moore and Arthur Symons—has just appeared in Mr. Edgell Rickword's "RIMBAUD, THE BOY AND THE POET" (Heinemann; 12s. 6d.). Of Arthur Rimbaud I shall speak more at length in a later article. From this digression I return to say yet one more word in hearty recommendation of "Cambridge Cameos," a finger-post to many avenues which visitors to the University, and even members of the University as well, would miss without such a guide as the Master of Christ's College. speaks of men and things with an "ease and opportunity" granted only to those who know how to season crudition with quiet humour.

The literature of high summer has other seasonable contributories, and of these the books on cricket deserve more than a passing glance. A notable example is "My CRICKET MEMORIES," by J. B. Hobbs (Heinemann; 6s.), a volume of reminiscences written from the professional's point of view, with inevitable knowledge and enthusiasm for the game of which "'Obbs" is so mighty a master. Mr. Fender contributes a preface in which one joke reveals as nothing else could the commanding popularity of the cricketer who here tells the story of a most interesting The fact that Hobbs is the idol of cricket-loving youth and age needs no emphasis, but Mr. Fender puts the matter with picturesoue cogency when he remarks that Hobbs has caused office-boys-and others-to lose more relations by sudden death in the summer than anyone Hobbs's story illustrates realised they could possess." also another, and a Shakespearean, point—namely, that "lowliness is young ambition's ladder." There is some-There is something very engaging in this great player's confession of his reverent attitude in youth towards the Olympians of those days. He had, at the outset, no undue cocksureness about his own ability. Even when he was beginning to do well, he "would no more have thought of going up to Tom Hayward than of going to see the King." reminiscences, a most interesting story of struggles and triumphs, make a worthy addition to the literature of King Willow.

To say the "literature" of King Willow may not be quite exact, in the strictest sense of the word "literature," which, without pedantry, one ought to reserve for something rather different from good workmanlike setting-down of facts and reflections, making no pretensions to literary style and, therefore, not to be judged by the more fastidious standards of letters. But, all the same, there is a literature, a rich literature, of cricket; that is to say, cricket in the hands of a great writer is a subject second to none for the art of the heaven-born story-teller who is also a stylist. Your thoughts have leaped at once, beyond all other instances, to "Evan Harrington," Chapter XIII., which is entitled, "The Match of Fallowfield against

To stand before a field, thoroughly aware that every successful stroke you make is adding to the hoards of applause in store for you-is a joy to your friends, an exasperation to your foes—I call this an exciting situation and one as proud as a man may desire. Then, again, the two last men of an eleven are twins: they hold one life between them; so that he who dies extinguishes the other. Your faculties are stirred to their depths. You become engaged in the

BOOKS MOST IN DEMAND AT THE LIBRARY.

FICTION.

"DREAMING SPIRES." (Hutchinson: 7/6.)

By Diana Patrick.

"THE GREEN HAT." (Collins: 7/6.

By Michael Arlen.

"A MUSTER OF GHOSTS." (Palmer: 7/6.)

By Bohun Lynch.

"ORDEAL." (Heinemann: 7/6.) By Dale Colling.

"PATRICIA ELLEN." (Mills and Boon: 7/6.) · By Mary Wiltshire.

"SCARLET SAILS."

By Mrs. Baillie Saunders. (Hutchinson; 7/6.)

"THE UNHOLY EXPERIMENT."

(Chatto & Windus: 7/6.) By Constance Smedley,

"THE WINDLESTRAW." By J. Mills Whitham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE ROAD."

By Hilaire Belloc.

"AMERICA REVISITED." By the Rt. Hon.
(Cassell; 7/6.), The Earl of Birkenhead.

(Nisbet: 12/6.)

"A PARCEL OF KENT." By F. J. Harvey Darton.

"DAYS THAT ARE GONE."
(Hutchinson: 24/-.) By Col. B. De Sales La Terrière.

In order to give our readers some guide to the popular books of the moment, we have arranged for the Manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Library Department to supply us each week with a list of the works most in demand at that library.

noblest of rivalries: in defending your own, you fight for your comrade's existence. You are assured that the dread of shame, if not emulation, is making him equally wary and alert. Behold then, the two bold men of Beckley fighting to preserve one life.

From this prelude, Meredith sweeps you into the high tide of the stark battle fought for Beckley by Nick Prim and Tom Copping, with subtle analysis of other motives for gallant deeds on the part of players besides the honour of their side; with sharp probings, too, of Fred Linnington's misery when he missed that safe catch as he fielded at a point known in those days as the "long-hit-off," The novelist takes care to give us the right cricket weather. "Heat and lustre were now poured from the sky, on whose soft blue a fleet of clouds sailed heavily." Which brings me back to the new books before me.

Here is one in the main title of which the word 'cricket" does not actually appear; but from "DAYS IN THE SUN," by Neville Cardus (Grant Richards; 6s.), it is not difficult to deduce the idea of the game, even in a season that began with such a negation of true cricket weather as the present. And the second title, "A Cricketer's Journal," saves all ambiguity. He is in some sense a saves all ambiguity. He is in some sense a chronicler, and a good one, of great sporting events and a biographer of heroes at the wicket; but he is more—he uses these particulars as material for art, and so this book must take its place in the literature, rightly so called, of the cricket-field. Into the refinements of his technical argument only experts can enter with full gusto, but the book is for all. Even mere literary persons—that is, those literary persons who cannot claim to come within a hundred miles of expert knowledge-will respond to Mr. Cardus's sublimation of the game. A writer who sees the Tonbridge ground, with Woolley batting, as "a pastoral," has touched heights at which leather-hunting melts into poetry. Like its title, this is a sunny book.

The sky is somewhat overcast in Mr. A. C. Maclaren's "CRICKET OLD AND New" (Longmans; 6s.), for that "CRICKET OLD AND New" (Longmans; 6s.), for that doughty captain here appears as a staunch laudator temporis acti. He cannot consider that English cricket is in a good way, and he gives no uncertain sound as to his convictions. But if he mourns the past and the decay of its orthodox practice, Mr. Maclaren has not written a dull book. Far from it. When he goes on to show cause for his opinions, he is, as ever, a most entertaining and instructive companion, and, indeed, the same applies to his lamentations, which, if sombre, are neither lamentable nor lachrymose. His book is full of choice cricketer's learning, practical and theoretical, and cricketers old and new, who will approve and disagree according to their individual persuasion, will find every page stimulating. Nor is the outlook unhopeful. Mr. Maclaren believes that there is promising material coming up, and that former glories can be revived, provided that the younger generation will but follow the words of the original Jeremiah—"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, wherein is the good way, and walk therein."

Enough now, of cricket. A veteran's regret for former days and former institutions finds a voice in "DAYS THAT ARE GONE," a book of reminiscences, personal and social, by Colonel B. De Sales La Terrière (Hutchinson: 24s.), one of those pleasantly discursive volumes which old soldiers are such good hands at writing, when the time has come, as Colonel Newcome says, "for an old fellow to hang his sword up." There are memories of Eton and of the Army, of sport, of society, of the South African War, and of later happenings, together with anecdotes and personal sketches about persons and things of other days. Naturally, the author sees the present times at a disadvantage with the past, and politically he mourns, like Francis Allen's guests in the Introduction to "Morte d'Arthur," the general decay

Right through the world; at home was little left, And none abroad: there was no anchor, none, To hold by.

The old privileged classes see their day expired, and in Colonel La Terrière's opinion it is all due to Mr. Lloyd This is not the place to discuss such fine points of controversy, but, apart from its other features of interest, this book is sure of a sympathetic audience among the Die-Hards. And, for quite other reasons, others will find it

To the notes given last week here on Dickens's London let me add a word or two upon other recent books dedicated to the Mother City. Among these is "The Artist's London" (John Castle; 25s.), a sumptuous volume illustrating from the works of Brangwyn, Bone, Lavery, and other masters, the picturesque aspect of the Metropolis. "Old London City," by L. and A. Russan (Simpling as of the little head these aspects of the Metropolis. (Simpkin; 3s. 6d.), is a useful little handbook much on the plan of the same author's recent work on London streets. This, with a new edition of Messrs. Ward, Lock's ever handy guide to London, entitled this year "London, 1924" (2s. 6d.) will be welcomed by the strangers within our gates who have come from the four quarters of the world to the Empire Exhibition. Apropos, both these and stay-at-home people will be grateful to Mr. Donald Maxwell for "Wenbley in Colour" (Longmans; 21s.), a wonderful record of the Exhibition Landscape, with the play of light, natural and artificial, upon its gardens and palaces. No more charming souvenir could be imagined than this work of an artist whose pen is as accomplished as his pencil. Mr. Maxwell gives us the latest phase of modernity in garden landscape. By way of contrast, here is another book relating to one of our older and most precious enclosures, that home of ancient peace and beneficent science, which is described by Mr. F. Dawtrey Drewitt in "The Romance of the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea" (Chapman and Dodd; 5s.), a desirable little

This mélange of London books reminds me that, as far as title goes, current fiction has something of the same kind to offer to readers who are making up their library lists. This is "A London Mixture," by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick (Collins; 7s. 6d.), the story of the Paxos girls, who were overtaken by the new hard times and had to fend for themovertaken by the new hard times and had to lend for themselves in the world, without any previous training in that difficult art. The problem that faces Sylvia, Diantha, and Ursula is handled by Mrs. Sidgwick with her usual lightness of touch and power of shrewd characterisation, and, although it has been used not a few times in recent years, here the setting and treatment make it something entirely individual and new.

apparently random remarks are converging, curiously enough, upon another new novel. It is a tale of present-day unrest and revolt, of London, of sultry nights and days, of problems that beset the younger generation and bewilder the old, and-to draw in one last thread from the foregoing texture—of "twins, that hold one life between them so that he who dies extinguishes the other." It is called by its author "a book for a few people," and perhaps he is right, for it is certainly not a book for everybody that Mr. Michael Arlen has written in "THE GREEN HAT" (Collins; 7s. 6d.), yet everybody is sure to The author still moves in a world that sits very loose to old bonds of conduct—but here he seems to be less concerned to tell an exciting and probably "risky" story than to probe below the frivolity of one section of society, there to discover principles in no apparent principle and morality amid the immoral. This may be Mr. Arlen's first serious work, but it is not serious to heaviness.

EVENTS OF A GREAT SPORTS WEEK: THE HORSE SHOW; 'VARSITY POLO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, L.N.A. C.N., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, FOR WHICH NEARLY 2300 HORSES WERE ENTERED, FROM MANY PARTS OF EUROPE: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF OLYMPIA DURING ONE OF THE EVENTS—SHOWING A COMPETITOR TAKING A STILE FENCE IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY REPRESENTED AT THE HORSE SHOW FOR THE FIRST TIME:

NINE OF THE TEAM OF OFFICERS FOR THE JUMPING CONTESTS.



JUST THIRTY: THE PRINCE OF WALES (SECOND FROM RIGHT) PLAYING POLO FOR OLD OXONIANS (WHOSE ONLY GOAL HE SCORED) \forall OLD CANTABS.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE POLO MATCH, WHICH WAS WON BY OXFORD BY SEVEN GOALS TO FIVE: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GAME AT HURLINGHAM, SHOWING THE BALL NEAR THE BOUNDARY LINE, AND SOME OF THE LARGE CROWD OF SPECTATORS.

The International Horse Show, opened at Olympia on June 20, promised to be a "record" one both in the matter of entries and general interest. The number of horses entered for the various contests was nearly 2300, almost 700 more than last year. The King and Queen arranged to attend on June 23 to watch the jumping for the King George Gold Cup, for which officers of seven armies competed. The United States Army was represented for the first time. Our photograph shows (from left to right) Major E. W. Taulbee, Capt. F. H. Bontecou, Capt. W. T.

Bauskett, Major John Barry (captain), Major C. P. George, Capt. J. R. Underwood, Lieut. F. L. Carr, Lieut. P. M. Robinett, and Capt. V. L. Padgett,—The Oxford and Cambridge Polo Match, played at Hurlingham on June 21, resulted in Oxford winning by 7 goals to 5. Afterwards a match took place between teams of Old Oxonians and Old Cantabs. The Prince of Wales played No. 1 for the Old Oxonians, and hit the only goal for his side. The Old Cantabs won by 8 goals to 1. The Prince, it may be recalled, kept his thirtieth birthday on June 23.

By SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,

The distinguished Italian philosophical historian; author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

OUR epoch abounds in anonymous and invisible collective powers, such as the Press, Public Opinion, and Political Parties. Among these anonymous and collective powers, which govern the world without knowing it, one must also count thrift, the mass of hoarders, the great, medium, and small capitalists, who belong to all countries, classes and religions, and who subscribe to State Loans. I heard a banker call them "The International Order of the Knights of the Five Per Cent." That invisible mass holds in its hands to-day the destinies of peoples and empires.

It is, therefore, a great political power, although it cannot yet pride itself on a long history. It also was born in the nineteenth century, after a long and difficult gestation. One might say that during

many centuries the world had dreaded its birth. In ancient times Aristotle and an élite of thinkers had forbidden, as contrary to reason and justice, the taking of interest on money, which is the life-breath of modern economics. The Catholic Church accepted this doctrine and forbad, as far as it was able, the lending of money upon interest, as contrary to the dictates of charity. It was Calvin and the reformed religion which acknowledged right of money to beget money; which explains why even to-day there are so many Jews and Protestants among the bankers in Catholic countries. But it was only after the French Revolution that Capital became a political power. This was due to the great industries, to the dizzy develop-

ment of production

and credit, and to the new forms of modern States. No one is ignorant of the fact that in Europe and America the State underwent a complete transformation in the nineteenth century. But if everyone knows that during the nineteenth century the State in Europe and America became bureaucratic, democratic, and parliamentarian, people are at the same time ignorant of the most important transformation of all: that it became a formidable financial power, which enjoyed almost unlimited credit. Before the French Revolution, Governments were only able to borrow, with great difficulty, sums which to us appear ridiculously small. They were forced to live on their resources without being able to mortgage the future. After 1815, in proportion as capitalists, great and small, increased and multiplied, and were ready to lend their savings, the State borrowed and spent fabulous treasures, multiplying and developing all the public services and all branches of administration-war-marine-instruction-public works and hygiene.

The modern State, bureaucratic, armed to the teeth, encroaching and ultra-powerful, would never have existed without this anonymous crowd of moneylenders. For it is a crowd, even if it is never united in a single place; a crowd subject to infatuations, illusions, caprices, depressions; a crowd which has its ringleaders, and which, like all crowds, is sometimes led by them and sometimes drives them. These ringleaders are the bankers, the stockbrokers, the financial journals, who play the part of intermediary between the States in need of money and the people who save. The banks only undertake to

launch loans in favour of a State if they consider that the public is already disposed to subscribe, or if they think that they will be able to persuade it to subscribe if it is still undecided.

Finance is a game of collective psychology, like fashion, politics, or journalism. The contractile movements of the soul of this crowd of depositors, confident dilations and distrustful contractions, has reacted during the last fifty years on the politics of the States, in the same way as diplomatic vicissitudes and the oscillations of opinion. Every day we see examples of it. On what in the last resort does the destiny of the nations who desire to restore the ruins of the war depend, if it is not on the possibility of obtaining loans? And on what does that possibility depend, if not on the confidence or distrust of that invisible and dispersed crowd?

Austria has been able to put her affairs into some slight order, because, thanks to the intervention of the League of Nations, and an ingenious system of guarantees, she has been able to find credit. Hungary commerce is developing, that the people are looking forward to the future with confidence. The public, who still remember, for it was only yesterday, that they were given terrifying descriptions of the misery and disorder in which the war and revolution had plunged Russia, no longer knows what to believe. It asks itself whether it was deceived yesterday, or whether it is being deceived to-day.

It was not deceived yesterday, and one cannot say that it is being deceived to-day, even if one easily recognises that the news which has been circulated for some time past is the customary exaggeration of official optimism.

The Russian revolution might be defined as the decay of the Roman Empire, a grande vitesse. The empire of the Tsars succumbed in ten years to all the evils which destroyed the Roman Empire in three centuries. In both empires legality was overthrown, a violent and feeble military dictatorship seized the power, civil war became permanent, the superior classes of the ancient régime disappeared, and are replaced by a mixture of different elements in which

the former subject races predominate.
The frontier provinces of the empire have seceded, and its unity is in jeo-Population pardy. has diminished, communications have become more difficult, many secondary towns are deserted in favour of a few big centres. The good coinage has disappeared, poverty has increased. Literature has vainly endeavoured to hide, under apparent audacity, its want of direction and the agony of its approaching extinction.

But the same thing happens after great historic catastrophes as it does after earthquakes. Terror and discouragement once passed, the survivors want to reconstruct their houses on the ruins. They never reconstruct them as they were; they must build them as they can, smaller or

larger, more beautiful or more ugly. But, sooner or later, a new town rises up on the site of the old one. It is the same with civilisations. And as everything is made or unmade more rapidly to-day than formerly, if ten years destroyed as much in the Russian Empire as three centuries in the Roman Empire, it will not require six centuries, as in the case of the Roman Empire, to reconstruct what has been destroyed.

The optimistic information which has been circulated for some time about Russia means only that, even in Russia, the people are beginning to reconstruct under a new form what the war and revolution have destroyed. Russia to-day is much poorer than she was in 1914; but she has returned to work in order to recover her former riches, and she wishes to recover them as quickly as possible. It is for this reason that the Soviet Government is seeking foreign capital.

Are not the great international loans organised by the capitalism of the nineteenth century really a world-wide collaboration, having for their result the saving of time? Formerly, owing to the isolation in which the nations and civilisations lived, each country had to remake by its individual work its economic stock of tools, if it had been destroyed by a war, which took a great deal of time. For what reason had the people of Europe who survived the catastrophe of the Roman Empire, to toil for six centuries in order to find again, with a certain amount of affluence, the possibility of a superior culture? Because they had to remake all that the invasions of barbarians and the civil wars had destroyed, by



ITALIAN HORSEMANSHIP DISPLAYED BY THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF ITALY: THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT JUMPING AT THE FAMOUS CAVALRY SCHOOL OF TOR DI QUINTO, NEAR ROME.

The Prince of Piedmont, who, with his sister, Princess Mafalda, accompanied his parents, the King and Queen of Italy, on their recent visit to England, is an officer in the Italian Army. As our photograph shows, he is an adept in horsemanship, at which Italian cavalry officers have so often proved their skill at the International Horse Show in London. The Crown Prince is in his twentieth year, having been born on September 15, 1904, at the Castle of Racconigi.—[Photograph by Paolo Lucchesi, Rome.]

is striving, with the support of Switzerland, to arrive at an analogous combination.

It is much hoped to-day that the plan put forward by the experts will succeed in at last solving the terrible problem of reparations. But the system of the experts rests entirely on the borrowing of a milliard gold francs (800 million marks), which it would be necessary to concede to Germany, in order that she might reorganise her finances. Without that loan the whole system crumbles to pieces. It will be necessary, therefore, to have recourse once more to international savings. All the agreements which the Governments may make among themselves, must be ratified by the anonymous power which will give or withhold its approbation, by subscribing or not subscribing to the loan.

But that is not yet all. One might say that in a certain sense the crowd of investors in Europe and America have the destinies of the Russian revolution in their hands. The matter is so curious that it merits a rather deeper examination.

It is known that, having abolished capitalism at home, the Russian revolution set out to look for capital abroad, as was done by the Russia of the Tsars. She had already asked for a dozen milliards from the Genoese Conference, but was refused. Not discouraged by this first check, she continued.

A campaign, well supplied with optimistic information on the situation in Russia, supports her attempts. We are assured that agriculture is again flourishing, that industry is being reorganised, that

THE PAGEANT OF ASCOT SUNDAY-IN THE PARK AND ON THE RIVER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND I.B.



CROWDED WITH PRIVATE CARS, TAXIS, AND PEDESTRIANS: THE END OF THE LADIES' MILE IN HYDE PARK.



GAY AS A PARTERRE IN A LUXURIANT GARDEN: THE CROWD OF RIVER PICNICKERS AT BOULTER'S LOCK.

Ascot Week—which is usually considered to be the apex of the London season—enjoyed ideal June weather this year, and the week-end which followed the great social and racing carnival was a perfect example of what green-and-gold English summer days can be when they live up to their reputation. Ascot Sunday was celebrated with due pageantry, both in London and on the river. In the Park—which is now one of the most crowded quarters of town, as it can be frequented by taxis as well as private cars—a regular fashion parade

was enjoyed, as many Ascot dresses were worn at the After-Church Promenade which still remains a characteristic feature of London life. The river is always largely patronised on Ascot Sunday, and this year the scene at the famous Boulter's Lock was extremely beautiful, as the light colours of the summer frocks were seen to every advantage in the brilliant sunlight. The pageant was as enchanting as any stage setting, and the dainty fabrics, light colours, and picturesque hats showed off the charm of the English girls who were them.

CRETE UNDER THE CÆSARS: NEW DISCOVERIES AT GORTYNA. By PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR, of the University of Rome, the Distinguished Archaelogist.

In The Illustrated London News for March 11, 1922, appeared a summary of the excavations carried out, up to 1921, by the Italian Archæological Mission in Crete, with the object of exploring the Roman strata of ancient Gortyna and other cities, and of preparing a complete illustration of Cretan art and culture in the period of its renaissance under the Cæsars.

The work was resumed, during the summer and autumn of 1922, along with a new general survey of the island, and a further campaign at Gortyna, which has since been continued. Topographical investigations in this place were somewhat helped by new casual discoveries due to the progress of cultivation, but more considerably by the works undertaken by the Greek Government in order to replace the old mule-paths of the midland provinces with

modern carriage-roads.

The new route, connecting the city of Candia with the agricultural centres of the Messara Plain divides the ancient area of Gortyna into about two halves, running from east to west upon an old track, which followed probably the decumanus maximus of the Roman town. This road crosses the Lethæus River, just below the ancient Agora, or Forum, with a newly-built bridge, occupying nearly the same place as the bridge of the Agora mentioned in the earliest Gortynian inscriptions. Hellenistic and Roman times, huge structures were built along and across the river, in order to regulate its stream, both by impeding overflow in winter and collecting its scarce waters in summer. These high stone archways

—under which, according to the descriptions of the Venetian period, one could pass on horseback together with other remarkable remains of vaulted edifices, near its right bank, have been now again

A REPRODUCTION OF

ORNAMENTAL.

THE.

STATUE FROM THE FORUM

(DESIRE) OF SCOPAS: FRAGMENTS OF AN

AT GORTYNA, NOW IN THE MUSEUM AT

CANDIA.

Photographs by Courtesy of Professor Federico Halbherr.



PROBABLY A COPY FROM A PHIDIAN ORIGINAL: A FINE HEADLESS STATUE OF A DRAPED VENUS (APHRODITE) FROM THE QUARTER OF THE PYTHIUM AT GORTYNA.

brought to light. But a more imposing building is to be seen on the left bridgehead, broken, unfortunately, and divided into two by the road, but still showing the main features of its original plan. It rises with strong stone and brick walls upon a rectangular platform at the southern end of the Agora, looking towards the river and the Acropolis. Its vicinity to the market-place makes the supposition probable that it was the seat of the Agoranomoi, or Ædiles; that is, the Agoranomoin, or police-court, while a Latin inscription, discovered amongst its

ruins, with the name of a Roman governor of the fourth and third years before the Christian era, if really belonging to it, as it seems, would permit us to date its construction from the very time of Augustus. A dedication to the same Emperor from another public or sacred building, as also a fine marble portrait showing him in youth, had been previously recovered in the Forum, amongst the score and more of Roman statues, heads, busts, and other sculptural fragments which came to light there after the discovery of the great Gortynian inscription of the Laws. This fact tends to prove that the first works for the embellishment of this quarter date back to his time.

At the present stage of the exploration, we may draw for ourselves an approximate picture of what was the Forum of this provincial city in the great days of the Roman Empire. In front of the Odeum, restored by Trajan, a large paved square extended along the left bank of the Lethæus, with an exedra on its northern side and a shrine of Æsculapius on its southern one. It was thronged with marble statues - some of them colossal - of gods, heroes, and men; amongst the latter, one could see those

of old Cretan statesmen, lawgivers, and philosophers, like Epimenides, and those of the Roman Emperors and other members of the Imperial family; together with the most prominent officers of the Roman administration. Copies of celebrated works of art of the ancient masters adorned its monuments and porticoes. To these belong a beautiful Venus torso of Praxitelean type, found near the Odeum, and the fragments of a fine reproduction of the so-called Pothos (Desire) of Scopas, which were discovered some years ago, and have since been put together and transferred to the Candia Museum. The two most conspicuous Imperial statues of colossal size, still kept in the courtyard of the Archæological Depot of Gortyna, near the village of the Holy Ten, are that of the young Tiberius, with the sacrificial toga folded over his head, and the very fine one of a noble matron richly draped in her costly himation, or mantle, a figure full of dignity, in whose face, however, we are yet unable to distinguish the features of any known Roman Empress. It may be the personification of some abstract conception, as used largely in Roman art, or the idealised figure of an actual Empress or Princess, represented in the proud semblance of Juno.

The statue of Tiberius is one of the two finest and most complete sculptures of Roman Cæsars yet found in Crete, the second being that of the Emperor Hadrian from the Temple of Dictynna, near Canea, now in the Museum of that city. Photographs of both are here published. (See facing page.)

At the southern end of the Forum, between this and the supposed police court (Agoranomeion) mentioned above, there was built in the sixth century, that is, in full Byzantine times—as the distinguished architect, Mr. Theodore Fyfe, is inclined to think—or perhaps even during the fourth century, the finest Christian church of ancient Crete, in honour of St. Titus, the first Bishop appointed by St. Paul in the island. His latest successor, the present Bishop of Gortyna, the Right Reverend Basilios, took care to consolidate and restore the surviving walls and apses of the church, while the Italian Mission and the Cretan Department of Antiquities, in three consecutive campaigns, succeeded in excavating the

whole of its area. This church is now to be ranked amongst the most interesting monuments of ancient Gortyna.

The other localities, beside the Forum, which are more conspicuous for ancient monuments, both of architecture and of sculpture, are—as already pointed out in the previous article—the quarter of the Pythian Temple (or Pythium), the Prætorium (or Basilica), the Nymphæa, and the shrine of the Egyptian deities, all, now, entirely or partially excavated. The Imperial Baths (or Thermæ), the Amphitheatre, the large theatre at the foot of the Acropolis, and the Acropolis itself, with its imposing Byzantine walls and barracks, are still awaiting further exploration.

The quarter of the Pythium, like that of the Agora, was also entirely renewed under the Imperial administration. The cella of the Temple itself, rebuilt probably after an earthquake at about the end of the second century, bears upon one of its columns an inscription in honour of Septimius Severus, dated from the beginning of the third century; that is, from the time of his Britannic expedition in A.D. 208.

Some yards south-west of the temple, another inscription has been found, with the names of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, showing that there was a shrine dedicated to the worship of the Emperors,



THE ROMAN EMPEROR IN WHOSE TIME GORTYNA WAS ADORNED WITH NEW BUILDINGS: A MARBLE BUST OF AUGUSTUS AS A YOUTH, FOUND IN THE FORUM THERE.

the Compitum Augustorum. At the back of the cella of the Pythium rose the smaller theatre, a large brick structure, which was still fairly well preserved in Venetian days, and down till the time of Pococke, though Captain Spratt, in 1852, saw it in ruins. These buildings were almost entirely destroyed, some few years ago, by peasants in search of building materials.

To the north of the Pythium and the Basilica,

To the north of the Pythium and the Basilica, amid luxuriant vegetation, have recently been observed remains of the Roman aqueduct which supplied water to that quarter and to its Nymphæa. Many Roman statues and inscriptions, besides the monuments in the Prætorium, have also been discovered, scattered here and there over this ground, and showing the thorough transformation which Gortyna underwent during the Roman Empire, when, with the title of Civitas splendidissima—"the very splendid city"—it, became the metropolis, or capital, of the Proconsular Province of Crete.

[Professor Halbherr's article on the excavations in the Forum at Rome, which we announced in our issue of June 14 would appear in the next number, had to be held over for lack of space, and will be published later. Meanwhile we give the above article from his pen as being of more immediate interest owing to the new discoveries in Crete.]

IN THE ISLAND CRADLE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION: ROMAN GORTYNA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERE.



BUILT WHEN THE ISLAND OF MINOS WAS A ROMAN PROVINCE: THE WESTERN WING OF THE PRÆTORIUM (BASILICA) AT GORTYNA, THE ROMAN CAPITAL OF CRETE—SHOWING A HEADLESS STATUE OF A PROCONSUL.



TYPICAL OF A ROMAN MATRON'S DIGNITY:
A COLOSSAL STATUE (PERHAPS AN EMPRESS)
FROM THE FORUM OF GORTYNA.



CLAD IN A SACRIFICIAL TOGA: TIBERIUS AS A YOUTH—ONE OF THE FINEST IMPERIAL STATUES FOUND IN CRETE, FROM GORTYNA.



THE BEST-PRESERVED NYMPHÆUM (OR WATER-RESERVOIR) DISCOVERED AT GORTYNA, CRETE: EXCAVATIONS IN THE QUARTER OF THE PYTHIAN TEMPLE (OR PYTHIUM), WITH FRAGMENTS OF COLUMNS AND STATUARY.



HOW WATER WAS CONVEYED TO THE NYMPHÆA (RESERVOIRS) IN THE PYTHIAN TEMPLE QUARTER AT GORTYNA: REMAINS OF AN OLD ROMAN AQUEDUCT, DISCOVERED AMID LUXURIANT VEGETATION NEAR THE SITE OF THE CITY.



ONE OF THE TWO FINEST IMPERIAL STATUES
FOUND IN CRETE; A COLOSSAL MARBLE
FIGURE OF HADRIAN, FROM NEAR CANEA.

The fact that Crete in the Minoan Age, some 3500 years ago, was the cradle of European civilisation, has recently been emphasised by the new discoveries at Knossos announced by Sir Arthur Evans. Discussing these, Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Director of the British School of Archæology at Athens, writes: "We proudly trace the origin of our own culture through Rome back to classical Greece, and so ultimately through Mycenæ to Knossos." It is, therefore, an appropriate moment to recall a later period in the history of Crete, when that island became a province of Imperial Rome, some sixteen centuries after the empire of Minos. Our photographs illustrate the very interesting and

important discoveries at Gortyna, the Roman capital of Crete, made in recent years by the Italian Archæological Mission in the island. On another page will be found a full account of the subject by Professor Federico Halbherr, the well-known archæologist, of the University of Rome, whose present article forms a sequel to that which he contributed, with earlier photographs, to our issue of March 11, 1922. He notes that the statues of Tiberius and Hadrian are the two finest and most complete sculptures of Roman emperors yet found in Crete. That of Hadrian was not discovered at Gortyna, but at the Dictynnæum (or Temple of Diana Dictynna) on Cape Spada, near Canea.

AKIN TO THE ACTION BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT IN THE R.A.F.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR SERVICE PHOTO SCHOOL



"ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS ON THIS SHIP WOULD HAVE BURNING PHOSPHORUS FOGGING THEIR CAS-MASK GOOGLES AND RUNNING DOWN THEIR NECKS": TWO CAS-CLE. PHOSPHORUS BOMBS BURSTING ON A BATTLE-SHIP.



A MARTIN BOMBER LATTIC A SMOKE-SCREEN BY DROPPING SMOKE-BOMBS ON THE WATER, TO COMCEAL FROM THE BATTLE-SHIP (ON THE LEFT) AEROPLANES ABOUT TO BOMB HER: UNITED STATES AIR SERVICE TEXTS.



AN OBSOLETE BATTLE-SHIP USED AS TARGET FOR A BOMB-DROPPING DEMON-STRATION: THE EXPLOSION OF A 300-LB, DEMOLITION BOMB ON AN AMERICAN WAR-SHIP DURING TESTS OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.



MONSTERS DESTROYED BY MIDGETS: SMOKE-BOMBS DROPPED BY AN AEROPLANE FORMING A SCREEN OVER THE U.S.S. "ALABAMA," THROUGH WHICH SHE COULD BE BOMBED WITH IMPUNITY.

These remarkable photographs of bombing tests carried out by United States aeroplanes, with obsolete battle-ships as targets, are of particular interest in connection with the Royal Air Force Pageant, which was arranged to take place at Hendon on June 28, and in which naval aircraft took a much larger part than usual. This year's display included some of the new types of British naval and military aircraft evolved for home defence and other purposes, and never seen before in public. The big bombing machines show the great increase in the carrying capacity of such aeroplanes. The Handley Page Hyderabad, for example, a medium-range bomber, with a heavy load of bombs, can travel at over 100 miles an hour. One of the spectacular events in which naval aircraft were chosen to take part—a complete novelty in the pageant—was the rescue of a tramp steamer from a commerce destroyer. The above photographs illustrate American bombing tests off the coast of California, as did the photograph given on the front page of our issue of June 14.

PAGEANT: AMERICAN TESTS IN BOMBING BATTLE-SHIPS.

By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

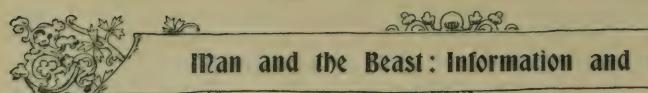


THE PERIL FROM THE AIR THAT THREATERS THE CAPITAL SHIP IN ANY FUTURE WAR, OWING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AEROPLANES AND BOMBING TACTICS, BY MEANS OF PRELIMINARY SMOKE-SCREENS AND PROSPHORUS BOMBS: A PHOTOGRAPH ENTITLED "S.E. 5 ATTACK," SHOWING THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB ON A WAR-SHIP.



THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF TWO 110-LB DEMOLITION BORNES DROPED ON A BATTLE-SHIP. THE HUGE EXPLOSION CAUSED BY THE TYPE OF MISSILES THAT WOULD BE USED AFTER THE LAYING OF A PRELIMINARY SMOKE-SCREEN OR THE DROPPING OF PROSP

Describing the tacities of an air strack on battle-ships, as thus demonstrated, the "Scientific American" said: "Two or three fast and small airplanes . . . circle the targets with smoke-screen, or curtains. Their speed of about 200 miles an hour would provide a humming-bird sort of target to anti-aircraft gunners. The bombers following up could sweep down behind the screen, break through at an unexpected point, drop the bombe upon their targets and disappear behind the smoke screen on the other side. . . The first attacking planes would be of the fast type, carrying light-weight poisonous gas or liquid-flame bombs, which they would drop upon the battle-ships. This would force the personnel into gas-masks, or below does, so that manning the -nati-aircraft guns would be out of the question." A smoke-screen over a ship, it is explained, conceals aircraft from those on board, though experience has proved that the airman would be able to see the ship through it from above.



Man and the Beast: Information and Action.

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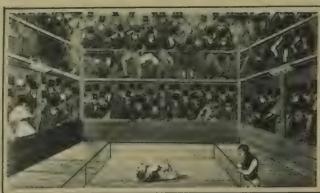
CENTURY OF WORK FOR ANIMALS." By EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME AND WELLESLEY PAIN.*

IN this month, a hundred years ago—it was on the sixteenth-Old Slaughter's, in St. Martin's Lane, the Coffee House on the Pavement which was famous as a resort of painters and sculptors and as a place of call for Frenchmen, saw a meeting for the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. The Rev. Arthur Broome convened it, and "Humanity" Martin, often credited with the foundation, was one of the first to hail him as the "originator and father," although he himself must be ranked equally as a pioneer, for, as "eccentric" M.P. for County Galway, he had introduced and fought fiercely, good-humouredly, and forensically for that Act, known by his name, which was the first law for the protection of animals—in 1822!

The time was ripening, for protests against the brutality generally shown to beasts were no longer rare. An occasional sermon was preached on the subject; writers had the courage to condemn; even, in the days of Charles II., Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice, had been constained to confess: "I have ever thought that there is a certain degree of justice due to the creatures"; while Pepys had called bull-baiting "a very cruel and nasty pleasure"; Evelyn had returned from the Bear Garden to note "I most heartily weary"; Humphrey Primatt's "Dissertation on the Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals" had provided the foundation-stone for the R.S.P.C.A.; and Hogarth had produced his "Four Stages of and had said: "If my pictures have the effect of checking cruelty to dumb animals I am more proud of having been their author than I should be of having painted Raphael's cartoons."

added a cockpit to the palace at Whitehall, and James I. patronised the sport regularly twice a week. . In a Welch Main, which Strutt described as 'a disgrace to us as Englishmen,' fourteen pairs of birds were generally used; the birds fought until half of



A MONKEY WHO FOUGHT TO THE DEATH IN THE PIT: JACCO MACCACCO BATTLING WITH A DOG.

them were killed, then half of the conquerors fought the other half, and the sport was continued until only one bird remained."

As to bull-baiting-made illegal in 1835: "The early humanitarians were certainly courageous in beginning their campaign against cruelty to animals by trying to suppress this sport, which had been one of the favourite amusements of the people since the reign of Henry II. At one time there was scarcely

a town or village of any magnitude which had not its bull-ring, and butchers were forbidden by law to kill a bull until it had been baited. Oueen Elizabeth was specially fond of the sport; and even the clergy, at one time, took pleasure in witnessing the spectacle of a bull tied to a stake, being tormented by dogs," whose aim

it was to pin him by the nose and avoid being tossed. In 1802 a "Remonstrance" declared: "At Chester they sawed

through his horns to the quick; to heighten the entertainment which they were to receive, from intolerable anguish and ineffective rage"; and, before that, in 1730, was advertised for a baiting at "His Majesty's Bear Garden," Clerkenwell: " A mad bull, dressed up

example, "duck-hunting ... where the bird was pinioned, and thrown into a pond with a spaniel; from which it could only escape by diving"; badgerbaiting, which long survived in London cellars; cock-throwing, which "consisted of throwing sticks

at a fowl tied to a post until the bird was fatally injured, and to make the game last the longer the bird's feathers were sometimes greased so that the sticks would glance off its back"; and bullrunning, a variant on bull-baiting: "A bull was brought into the town. The roads were blockaded to prevent the bull from escaping, the animal was hunted about until it was exhausted, and then the dogs were set upon it." These were "sports." There were other

pleasantries - of a more utilitarian character!

Amongst them "nailing down fowls by their feet 'in order to cram them more conveniently!"; the crimping of fish -" cutting them to pieces whilst they are alive, and frying the pieces yet stirring with life"; plucking live geese; skinning cats alive, "whipping off their jackets" for the pelt; blinding birds in the belief that they would sing the better; half-roasting the turnspit as he spun the joint; and flaying sheep alive. Add to these such things as the cabs drawn at night by condemned horses, dogs as draught animals struggling to draw "impossible" loads, the close-cropping of the ears of fighting-dogs; even those slightly lesser evils-over-small cages for pet birds, the squirrel's 'tread-mill," the six-pound funeral plume for horses, the brakeless bus which was so severe a strain upon

the horses, and, certainly, the unspeakable, almost

unimaginable, brutalities of the old knacker's yards



MADE ILLEGAL IN 1935: BULL-BAITING-THE TETHERED BULL TOSSING THE DOG WHO HAS SOUGHT TO PIN HIM BY THE NOSE.

Might had been merciless; it was to become merciful; but after a dreary, disheartening struggle against ignorance, callousness, thoughtlessness, contempt, ridicule, and vote-seekers who feared to meddle with the "amusements of the lower orders," amusements in which, incidentally, they themselves

For many a year England was, indeed, not only "The Hell of Horses," but the home of "sports" blatantly bestial. Let us take, first of all, those illustrated on this page.

The printed notice of one of the events in the Westminster Pit was: "' Jacco Maccacco, the celebrated monkey, will this day fight Tom Crib's white bitch, Puss. Jacco has fought many battles with some of the first dogs of the day and has beat them all, and he hereby offers to fight any dog in England of double his own weight.' battle advertised in that notice lasted for upwards of half an hour; by that time both animals were badly injured, and two hours afterwards they died." Martin told the House of this, and the Members jeered and laughed again and again.

Cock - fighting, which did not become illegal until 1840, was peculiarly hard to put down, for it dates from about the twelfth century in this country, and was considered a most innocent, childish affair. "Later on it became a fashionable amusement, but it was prohibited in 1366 by public proclamation as

an 'idle and unlawful pastime.' Little attention seems to have been paid to the proclamation. Henry VIII.

" " A Century of Work for Animals : The History of the R.S.P.C.A., 1824-1924." By Edward G. Fairholme, Chief Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., and Wellesley Pain, Editor, R.S.P.C.A. Foreword by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Introduction by Lord Lambourne. "Compassion," an Ode, by Thomas Hardy. (John Murray: 7s. 6d. net.)



A MUCH OLDER "SPORT" THAN BULL-BAITING AND VERY DIFFICULT TO SUPPRESS: COCK-FIGHTING.

Reproductions from " A Century of Work for Animals"; by Couriesy of the R.S.P.C.A., and the Authors. (Published by John Murray.)

with fireworks, is to be turned loose in the same place; likewise a dog dressed up with fireworks; also a bear to be turned loose. N.B.-A cat to be tied to the bull's tail."

Bear-baiting, which was abolished in the same. year, was at least as bad; and there were many other torturings. At various dates there were, for



AS BRUTAL AS BULL-BAITING AND ABOLISHED AT THE SAME TIME: BEAR-BAITING-A DOG CAUGHT BY THE CHAINED BEAR.

and the blood-reeking slaughter-houses that knew neither the humane-killer nor the "Judas" leading its fellows quietly to their end-and you have a true Chamber of Horrors. Nor must be forgotten the lot of certain pit ponies in days that are past; the

still persistent export of worn-out horsesfor more work, often enough, and then butchery for cheap food (a phase several times convincingly illustrated in this paper); the animal that is not trained by kindness; the sick horse in harness; the destruction of birds for their plumage; the tragedy of the unwanted, diseased and homeless cats and dogs.

Much has been done. There is much more to do. That is for the R.S.P.C.A., its officials and its voluntary workers. That the general conscience is alert is evident. "In 1921, 12,926 complaints were investigated; in 1922, the number had grown to 15.335; while in 1923 the complaints had increased to 18,470—and all these came from members of the public eager to right a wrong and end some special cases of unnecessary suffering. . . . It can be readily understood that the Society's post-bag is a pretty heavy one each day. For instance, 68,000 letters were received and 75,000 were sent out in 1923, without counting the many circular letters, letters to the Press, etc.'

The Society is, in fact, an affair of information and action, of inspectors, propa-

ganda, prosecutions—and persistence. That it is doing most beneficent work none can deny; that it will do more is assured. The animal lover has but to lend his aid, and, if he be not convinced already, "A Century of Work for Animals" will provide him with abundant proof of well-directed effort and E. H. G. of the need for continuance.

AMERICA'S LADY LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPION "ANAGLYPHED" AT WIMIDLEDON.





SHOWING THE BALL AS WELL AS THE PLAYER "IN THE ROUND MISS HELEN WILLS TAKING A BACKHANDER ON THE BASE-I



THROUGH THE MASK):







DISPLAYING HER BACKHAND GNIP FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS:
MISS HELEN WILLS AT WIMBLEDON-A VIV.D ANAGLYPH.



LOOKING ALMOST :ALIVE WHEN SEEN THR LASK: MISS HILEN WH JUST AFTER TAKING THE BACKHAND STROKE SHOWN TWO AMAGINIHIS ABOV

As cor readers will remember, we have already published Anaglyphs of the Amateur Golf Champion and the Lady Golf Champion. Now it is the turn of lawn-tennis, and we have selected for Anaglyph treatment the most talk d-of woman player of the day, Miss Helen Wills, who is Lady Champion of the United States. The prospect of her wresting the work championship from Mile Lengten seemed remote when a 2 was beaten at Wimbledon by Mrs. Covell and also by Miss McKane in

ANAGLYTHS OF SOCIETY AND SPORT AT ROUTAMPTON.









EVEREST THE MERCILESS AND STILL UNCONQUERED: A CLIMBING TRAGEDY.

WORLD COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE "TIMES." PORTRAIT OF MR. IRVINE BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE THIRD TIME WE WALK UP EAST RONGBUK GLACIER WILL BE THE LAST, FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE": A VIEW OF THE GLACIER, SOME 8000 FEET BELOW THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT EVEREST, SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF MR. MALLORY AND MR. IRVINE.



MOUNT EVEREST FROM THE PASS BETWEEN SHEKAR DZONG AND THE RONGBUK VALLEY, FORTY MILES AWAY: A GREAT CONICAL PEAK RISING MAJESTICALLY ABOVE A LOFTY RANGE.



THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK, WHICH HAS RESISTED THREE ATTEMPTS TO CLIMB IT: MOUNT EVEREST—A TELEPHOTO VIEW FROM THE BASE CAMP IN THE RONGBUK VALLEY.





SEEN FROM THE HIGHEST POINT (26,985 FEET) REACHED DURING THE FIRST CLIMB ON MAY 21, 1922: THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT EVEREST.







KILLED DURING THE LAST AT-TEMPT TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST: THE LATE MR. A. C. IRVINE.

The tragedy of Mount Everest was announced on June 21 in the following telegram from the leader of the Expedition, Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Norton, sent from Phari Dzong on June 19: "Mallory and Irvine killed on last attempt. Rest of party arrived at base camp all well." At the moment of writing, fuller details of the disaster have not arrived. Only a few days ago there was published a description, written by Mr. Mallory himself, of the previous effort made recently to reach the summit, which was frustrated by bad weather conditions. It involved a fine rescue, in which Mr. Mallory took part, of four native porters who had lost their nerve during the descent, had stayed behind and been marooned. Mr. Mallory's words have a sad significance now. "Action," he

wrote, "is only suspended before the more intense action of the climax. The issue will shortly be decided. The third time we walk up East Rongbuk Clacier will be the last, for better or for worse. . . . We know now what we have to do to make safe the way. We expect no mercy, from Everest." Mr. Mallory, who was thirty-eight, was a son of Canon Leigh Mallory, of Birkenhead, and a scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He accompanied all the three Everest expeditions, and during the first, in 1922, with Colonel Norton, reached the record height of 26,985 ft. Mr. A. C. Irvine, who was twenty-two, rowed in the Oxford boat of 1922 and 1923, and last summer went with the Oxford Expedition to Spitzbergen. He was a son of Mr. W. F. Irvine, of South Birkenhead.

TO BE THE LARGEST IN BRITAIN: LIVERPOOL'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY STEWART BALE, LIVERPOOL.



AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF £2,000,000: A PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL, A MODERN BLEND OF GOTHIC AND CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE—SHOWING THE PROJECTED CENTRAL TOWER (357 FT.), WITH THE PART ALREADY FINISHED TO THE LEFT.



TO BE DEDICATED NEXT MONTH IN THE PRESENCE OF THE KING: THE COMPLETED PORTION OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL (ONE THIRD OF THE WHOLE DESIGN, SHOWN ABOVE)—THE "EAST" END, WITH THE CHAPTER HOUSE AT THE "NORTH-EAST" CORNER, AND THE LADY CHAPEL (ON THE LEFT).

The dedication, on July 19, in the presence of the King, of the already completed portion of Liverpool Cathedral, which on June 24 was opened to the public for a few days, will mark an important stage in one of the greatest British architectural efforts of the twentieth century. Liverpool, it has been said, already possesses in St. George's Hall the finest example of modern classical architecture in this country, and in the new Cathedral it will also have the finest example of modern Gothic. It is a remarkable fact that both these great buildings were designed by young architects who were not more than twenty when they began

their task. The architect of Liverpool Cathedral is Mr. Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. Liverpool Cathedral is described as being "Gothic in feeling, and Classical in proportion, a blend of the two great architectural traditions." So far only about one-third of the whole design for the new cathedral has been carried out, but even this portion looks very imposing. As in many famous Continental churches, the usual orientation has been disregarded at Liverpool, and the Choir really looks almost due south, though its great window (the largest in England) is called the "East" window in the liturgical sense. At the "North East" corner

OPENED; SOON TO BE DEDICATED: LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL-INTERIOR.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY STEWART BALE, LIVERPOOL.



WITH PANELS OF THE LAST SUPPER (BELOW) AND THE CRUCIFIXION (ABOVE): THE BEAUTIFULLY SCULPTURED REREDOS OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL,
IN A LIGHTER STONE THAN THE REST OF THE BUILDING, SEEN FROM THE NORTH CHOIR AISLE.

Continued.]

is the octagonal Chapter House, with its conical roof, and to the "West" is the apse-ended Lady Chapel of six bays, opened in 1910. The Cathedral is built of local reddish-brown sandstone. In the interior a lighter stone has been used for the beautifully sculptured Reredos. The total cost of the Cathedral, it is estimated, will amount to £2,000,000. The next section of the building to be undertaken will be the central portion under the proposed tower, and for this (excluding the tower itself) a special appeal is to be made to the public for £300,000. If there is a satisfactory response, this section may be finished in a

little over six years. It is hoped that some munificent donor will come forward to defray the cost of the tower, which will be 357 ft. high and will form a magnificent object dominating the city, and visible from all the reaches of the Mersey. Since the inception of the scheme twenty-three years ago, there has been contributed a sum of £912,000. When completed, in some fifteen or twenty years, it will be the largest cathedral in this country, and almost as big as St. Peter's at Rome. The highest part of the roof is 116 ft., as against 102 ft. interior height in Westminster Abbey, the loftiest existing English church.

RACING AGAINST THE CLOCK IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST HORSE SHOW: THE SCURRY STAKES AT OLYMPIA.

FROM THE DRAWING BY LIONEL EDWARDS.



WON BY THE COMPETITOR WHO COVERS THE GROUND IN THE SHORTEST TIME, WITH THE FEWEST FAULTS: THE SCURRY STAKES AT THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The International Horse Show, held at Olympia this year from June 20 to June 2, is generally regarded as the world's greatest exhibition of trained horses and horsemanship, mustary and sporting. The entries on this occasion numbered over 2000 and were considerably more than those of 1923. Seven armies were represented in the jumping contest for the King George V. Gold Cup, fixed for June 23, the gala day of the Show. The event illustrated in

the above drawing by Mr. Lionel Edwards, the well-known sporting artist, is called the Scurry Stakes, and was added to the programme for the first time last year. Six obstacles have to be cleared, and the winner is the competitor who succeeds in covering the ground in the shortest time and in doing so makes the fewest faults .- (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

AT HOME AND ABROAD: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, ROUCH, G.P.U., BARRATT, BASSANO, PHOTOPRESS





A CAMBRIDGE HISTORIAN DEAD: THE LATE SIR WINNER OF THE KING GEORGE CUP AT THE HORSE ADOLPHUS WARD, MASTER OF PETERHOUSE. SHOW: CAPTAIN COUNT BORSARELLI STALY; WITH HIS HORSE, DON CHISCIOTTE.



A GREAT PARADE OF LONDON TERRITORIALS IN HYDE PARK: THE LONGON THE DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, AT THE SALUTING POINT, DURING THE



SPORT AND GENERAL, CENTRAL PRESS, TOPICAL, L.N.A., AND C.N.

SCOTTISH MARCHING PAST MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM THWAITES, NSPECTION OF THE INFANTRY OF THE 47th (2ND LONDON) DIVISION.



CURRENT NEWS-PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EXPECTED TO BE PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA: GENERAL HERTZOG. THE NATIONALIST LEADER.



THE LATE MR. W. S. ROYCE, M.P.



THE ENTENTE OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH PREMIERS:
M. HERRIOT (RIGHT), WITH HIS HOST, MR. MACDONALD, AT



SHIPS BUILT ON LAND, FOR THE R.A.F. PAGEANT: THE "STAGE" SET AT HENDON AERODROME FOR THE RESCUE OF A "TRAMP" STEAMER FROM A COMMERCE-DESTROYER BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT.



WHERE 400 OFFICERS AND 7197 MEN FROM YORKSHIRE FELL: THE UNVEILING OF THE WAR MEMORIAL TO THE 49th (WEST RIDING) DIVISION, AT ESSEX FARM, NEAR YPRES, BY GENERAL SIR E. M. PERCEVAL.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK: THEIR MAJESTIES LAND AT PARKESTON QUAY, HARWICH.



WINNER OF THE ROYAL HUNT CUP AT ASCOT BY A NECK FROM THE KING'S WEATHERVANE: MRS. JEFFREY'S 'COLT, DINKIE.



WHERE TWO MAIDS WERE TRAPPED BY THE FLAMES AND RESCUED FROM THE ROOF AMID EXCITING SCENES: THE MAJESTIC HOTEL AT HARROGATE ON FIRE.





THE FIRST LION-TIGER HYBRID EVER SEEN AT THE "ZOO": THE SON OF AN AFRICAN A FRENCH TRIUMPH IN THE GOLD CUP AT ASCOT: M. HENRI TERMYNCK'S COLT, MASSINE, LION AND A TIGRESS—PRESENTED BY THE MAHARAJAH OF NAWANAGAR ("PANJI"). WHICH WON BY A SHORT HEAD FROM ANOTHER FRENCH HORSE, FILIBERT DE SAVOIE.

June 23. --- Mr. W. S. Royce, M.P. (Labour) for the Holland-with-Boston Division of Lincolnshire, died suddenly in an omnibus in London on June 23. He had just decided to accept the post of Governor of Tasmania. --- M. Herriot, the French Premier, visited Mr. Ramsay Macdonald at Chequers on June 21-2, for an informal talk (described as very satisfactory) on the European situation. --- The R.A.F. Pageant arranged for June 28 at Hendon included a spectacular event, the rescue of a steamer from a commerce-destroyer. - An obelisk of Belgian granite, 60 ft. high, was unveiled by General Sir E. M. Perceval, at Essex Farm, near Ypres, on June 22, as a memorial to the 49th (West Riding) Division .- In the Ascot races the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mrs. Jeffrey's colt, Dinkie, and the Gold Cup by M. Henri Ternynck's colt, Massine.—The Majestic Hotel, one of the largest in Harrogate, was much damaged by fire on June 20. There was an exciting rescue of a French maid (who was screaming on the parapet and seemed about to jump) by Fireman Lawson and a waiter named John Lester. Another maid was also brought safely down .--- A male lion-tiger hybrid, offspring of an African lion and a tigress, and the first of its kind seen in London, arrived at the "Zoo" on June 21. It was bred at Nawanagar by the Maharajah (Prince Ranjitsinhji, of cricket fame), who presented it.

Sir Adolphus Ward had been Master of Peterhouse, the oldest Cambridge college, since 1900, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1901-2. He was one of the founders (in 1880) of the University of Manchester, where, in 1866, he became Professor of English at Owens College, and in 1889 Principal of the University. As a historian and man of letters he is best known for his standard "History of English Dramatic Literature," and his editorship of "The Cambridge Modern History" and "The Cambridge History of English Literature." - Captain Count Borsarelli, of the Italian Army, won the King George V. Gold Cup for jumping at the International Horse Show, on his horse, Don Chisciotte. The King and Queen were present, with the King and Queen of Denmark, who arrived at Harwich, on a private visit to this country, on June 22, and were met at Liverpool Street by their Majesties and the Prince of Wales .-- The infantry of the 47th (2nd London) Division of the Territorial Army were inspected in Hyde Park on June 22 by the Divisional Commander, Major-General Sir William Thwaites. There were twelve battalions of the London Regiment on parade, including the London Scottish.—It was expected that General Hertzog would become Premier and Minister for Native Affairs in a new South African Cabinet, after the resignation of General Smuts on

THE MATTEOTTI CRIME THAT HAS SHAKEN ITALY.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY KEYSTONE VIEW CO.





CAPTURED AFTER ATTEMPTING FLIGHT: SIGNOR FILIPELLI, EX-EDITOR OF THE "CORRIERE ITALIANO," IN CHARGE OF DETECTIVES.



THE SCENE OF THE ABDUCTION OF SIGNOR MATTEOTTI: THE ROAD OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE—SHOWING $(A\ \ \ TO\ E)$ POSITIONS OF FIVE ASSAILANTS AND THAT OF THE CLOSED CAR (HERE REPRESENTED BY ANOTHER).



BEARING TRACES OF A SEVERE STRUGGLE, WITH MARKS OF BLOOD INSIDE: THE CAR USED TO KIDNAP SIGNOR MATTEOTTI, LEFT TWO DAYS LATER IN A SMALL GARAGE ON THE VIA FLAMINIA, BY TWO MIN WHO ESCAPED (AS GARAGES WERE NOT WATCHED) ON LEFT, A DETECTIVE QUESTIONING A MECHANIC.



CHILDREN OF THE MISSING DEPUTY: SIGNOR
MATTEOTTI'S LITTLE BOYS LEAVING ROME AFTER
THE CRIME

The abduction and alleged murder of Signor Matteotti, the Italian Deputy and leader of the Moderate Socialists, caused a profound sensation throughout Italy, and struck a grave blow at the prestige of the Government. Signor Mussolini, however, instituted vigorous measures to bring the offenders to justice. Several prominent Fascists were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair as instigators, while others surrendered themselves to the authorities with a view to the charges against them being investigated. It was stated that up to june 23 ten arrests had been made, and that the police were still searching for the body of Signor Matteotti, which they believed must be in the woods or the

lake near Vico. Signor Matteotti, it may be recalled, was kidnapped on June 10. He left his house near the Tiber embankment, to go out and buy some cigarettes, and never returned. Witnesses stated later that he had hardly turned the corner when he was seized by five men, hustled into a closed car, and driven rapidly away. The police neglected to watch garages, and late on June 12 the car was driven into a small garage on the Via Flaminia by two men, who left it there and went off scot free. It was found to bear traces of a struggle, and there were marks of blood. Signor Matteotti's family issued an address, saying - "May his sacrifice conduce to the redemption and peace of the country."



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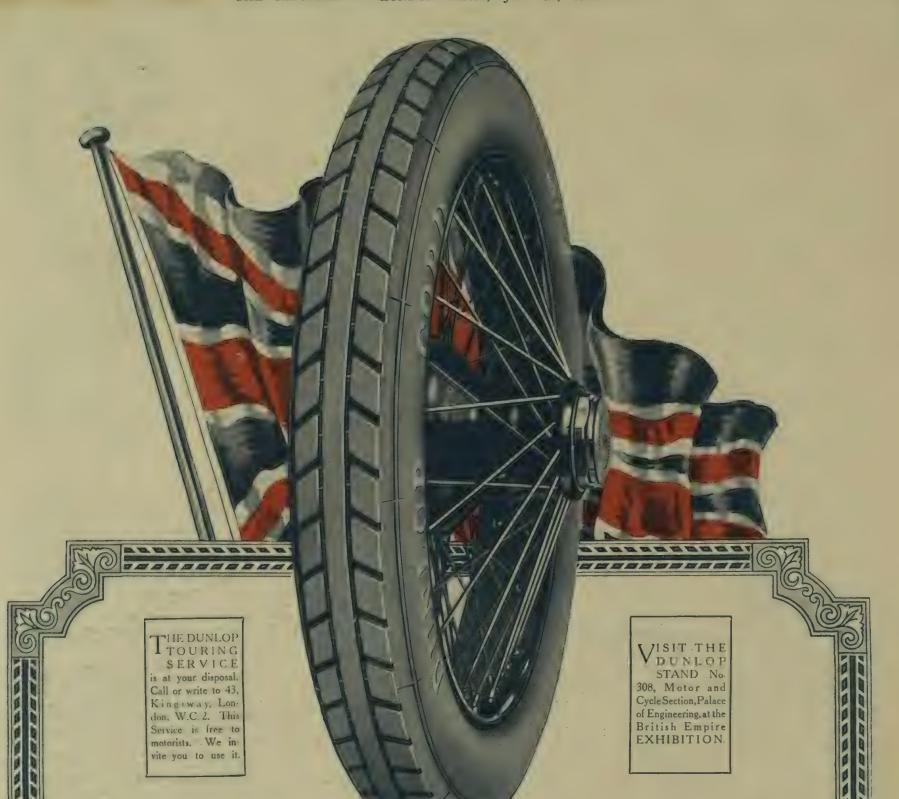
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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



The Morld of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.



THE STAGE GUILD.—THE OLD VIC.

THOSE who remember the early days of the Actors' Association—its birth in enthusiasm, its parlous days, its resurrection, and now its decline because it fostered internecine war—will welcome the new Stage Guild with cordiality and some apprehension. It looks all couleur de rose: the applications for membership are numerous; the Council

Another point of difficulty will be the case of the interloper. Who is to judge the moral aspect of the question? Plainly, is a hard-working chorus girl, who may not lead an impeccable private life, to be refused? If so—and not to enlarge on an unpleasant subject—where will the line be drawn? And if a person comes along who has money and

"al fresco" on the Monday, and the Tuesday means Bank Holiday lassitude. Besides, this year there is Wembley! With one thing and another it is too early to judge.

But, strange as it seems, the beginning would have been more profitable if another play had opened the ball. For some reason or other, "The Taming of the Shrew" is not popular with our public. Only once, years ago, when Lily Brayton and Oscar Asche, under Otho Stuart's artistic management at the Adelphi, played Katherine and Petruchio, did it draw large audiences. Even Cécile Sorel, with the glamour of the Comédie Française around her, played to half-empty houses. One would have thought that our playgoers were keen to see Shakespeare in French; but the reverse was the case. Perhaps the result justified their absence, for Cécile Sorel was not a good Katherine, nor M. Delair's version Shakespeare. Still, the fact remains—while the Shrew is one of the greatest favourites abroad, in England she is better liked in the suburbs and the provinces than in London. I do not know what fate awaits "As You Like It"—another play fraught with indelible memories of the old Lyceum and Daly's.

But the first two weeks at the New Oxford are not the real test of the experiment. That will come when there will be two Hamlets in the field, Ion Swinley and Ernest Milton. I wager that the receipts will rise as the thermometer when some days ago June began to flame. Again, "Twelfth Night" is an excellent card to play. Played as it is by the Old Vics, as an idyll and a frolic, it will form a delightful entertainment even on a summer's evening. But, supposing that, in spite of all expectations, the material reward were not commensurate with the artistic effort, it would not go to prove that London, on this side of the water, wants neither Shakespeare nor the Old Vic.

This is in every respect an abnormal year that has belied all prophecies founded on the Empire Exhibition. We all hoped piously that the Sons of Empire would flock to the theatres to tell at home of our plays and players. But we all left out two factors in our estimate—fatigue and the amusements in the Exhibition grounds—and it explains why we hear the bitter cry of the box-office. Of course, there are a few plays—such as "Saint Joan" and "Our Betters"—which fashion dictates a visitor must go and see malgré tout; and there is always a large public of the resident population to patronise "Toni" and a few successful revues. But, on the whole, this season, even despite its belated summer, is dead against the theatre.



A FIRST-RATE "THRILLER": "IN THE NEXT ROOM," AT THE ST. MARTIN'S—(L. TO R.) THE NERVOUS FOOTMAN (MR. GILBERT RITCHIE), LORNA WEBSTER (MISS NORA SWINBURNE), JIM GODFREY (MR. FRANCIS LISTER), AND PHILIP VANTINE, THE MURDERED CURIO-COLLECTOR (MR. H. R. HIGNETT).

"In the Next Room," by Eleanor Robson and Harriet Ford, is a mystery play which has proved as popular in London as it was in New York. The plot moves round an antique cabinet bought in Paris by a curio-collector, and two people (one of them the collector himself) are found dead, with strange punctures in the head smelling of prussic acid, shortly after entering the adjoining room where the cabinet stands. A love element is supplied in the characters of Jim Godfrey, a young journalist, and Lorna Webster.—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

is a galaxy of names; the promise to adhere to the Valentine contract, and its main principles of a living-wage minimum and payment for rehearsals when the salary is under fro, herald well for the future. But already there is a debatable point in the principles of its constitution. Qualification for membership means, so it is reported, a forty weeks' engagement during a period of two years.

It sounds reasonable, but is it? One daily meets young actors, well endowed and trained, who have been vainly trying to obtain an engagement for months and months, and who could never piece together the forty weeks in one hundred and four. Some of them may not have given satisfaction to their management—but is that a criterion? As I write I think of an actor of repute, who after a sixteenweeks' tour and every prospect of retaining his part when the play comes to town, was cast aside because they wanted "names." Suppose he were a novice, would he be disqualified? Again, would actors, who, in bad luck, had engagements in tours that failed, and could only record a part of the weeks of work during two years, be ineligible? Surely they are victims of circumstances, and their case should be examined on personal merits rather than on numerical achievement. Thirdly, is training at one of the recognised Academies and Schools of Dramatic Art not to be considered as an equivalent of experience? Mr. Kenneth Barnes, the Principal of the R.A.D.A., hits the nail right on the head when he

Speaking candidly, I think the Stage Guild, if it is really to take useful and definite shape and to be an influential body in the theatrical profession, should take account of those beginners who have obtained diplomas at a recognised School of Dramatic Training. This in itself should be a step towards qualification, and if it did not entitle the diplomatist to full membership, there should, at any rate, be some kind of probationary membership to which a diploma at a recognised school would entitle a beginner.

When I look at the primordial Council, and find many among them, such as Miss Eva Moore, who have ever fought warmly for the cause of the lesser brotherhood, I feel sure that it will decide on qualification in a spirit of equity and largesse. But it is as well that from the beginning the constitution should be so framed that there cannot be any misunderstanding, nor a bar to those who are worthy of membership because their actual experience is not commensurate with their aptness.

takes a theatre giving honest employment to many people—is he or she a pariah because having means and no talent? Would a Society lady who has both name and talent (I think of a very concrete case of recent date) and who makes good, be prevented from joining the fraternity because she chooses to divide her time between stage-work and leisure? Truly the question is as knotty as the remnants of "Dora" whereby the Board of Trade was to decide which aliens should enter the kingdom or be kept out—a regulation which is constantly and surreptitiously infringed or evaded by subtle devices and ingenious pretexts.

The Guild, so we read: "declines to admit those who, not having artistic merits and having failed in all else [my italies, and "in all else" is good], or for the sake of notoriety seek to enter the theatrical profession "!

These be brave words, but dangerous in practice. In a glass darkly, I foresee libel actions, heavy costs, and maybe damages. Has the Council ever considered these eventualities; and, if so, will they start with sufficient funds to be able to face them? Such restrictions may be all very well for truly learned professors—doctors, dentists, lawyers, and the like; but our actors, in their desire to fight for qualification and purity, must not forget that acting is a profession only in name, not in deed. Academy training is a recommendation, but no necessity. Countless actors have graduated by no other schooling than experience—which is the best of all. To "diplomatise" acting, as I said when the London University published its stupendous and amazing syllabus, is hot-house culture, and can never attain what nature vouchsafes as an innate gift.

If the Guild is wise it will grant open sesame to all who wish to enter and declare in their application for membership that they mean to follow their calling "zealously and honourably." The sifting of the corn from the chaff will take place by automatic process.

It was an unhappy thought to let the world know that the Old Vic was doing poorly at the start of its first experiment in the centre at the New Oxford. Nor was the date of the bad record rightly chosen. Whit Monday and the next day are—except in very inclement weather—notorious enemies of the box-office. People prefer to seek their pleasures



A DANISH DRAMATIST WHOSE PLAY, "TIGER-CATS,"
WAS RECENTLY PRODUCED AT THE SAVOY: MME.
KAREN BRAMSON.

Mme. Karen Bramson's play, "Tiger-Cats," was produced by Mr. Leon M. Lion at the Savoy on June 19, for a series of matinées, with Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Robert Loraine in the principal parts. Mme. Bramson is a Dane, who has lived for some years in Paris, and now writes in French. Several of her plays, including "Les Félines" and "Le Professeur Klenow," have been successful at the Odéon. One of her earlier, works, "The Last King," was banned in Copenhagen because of its title, but the King of Denmark, hearing of it, had the ban removed, and himself, very sportingly, attended the first night.

Photograph by Génia Reinberg, Paris.



This practical cardigan of copper wool hails from Dickins and Jones's, Regent Street, W. (See page 1244.)

OUR Dominion visitors who saw Ascot on the opening day saw it all at its very best. The place looked beautifully fresh and green, and the flowers and lawns were at perfection point. The Royal Procession up the course was, as it always is, a stately yet an eminently picturesque sight; the racing was very good—there was not a crumple in the Ascot rose-leaves. More enjoyable weather could not have been provided, and dress was summer-like and lovely. One heard on all sides expressions of delight, and many said, "Well, if England wants to hand out a fine day she certainly can do it." This was rather handsome of our visitors, for the Mother Country had previously wept much too copiously over her visiting children.

The Queen appeared in the best of spirits and in the

best of good looks. The shade of blue of her Majesty's dress, a soft one of pervenche, suited her well, and the dress itself was a pretty one. The hat, in blue with a pattern in soft beaver tint, was very becoming. There was a high trimming in front of small curled ostrich feathers the same blue, some of them shaded into soft brown. The Queen's only jewels were pearls, of which she wore a double row. On entering the Royal Pavilion her Majesty greeted affectionately first the Duke of Connaught, then the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge, and then King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria. That little lady, who always dresses well wore a gown of printed chiffon in a chené pattern and in tones of dark-blue, violet, and green. emerald - green satin hat, with a green and deepviolet feather fringe falling down at one side, completed a pretty costume.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Patricia Ramsay, and Lady Maud Carnegie all wore dresses of the favourite tones of biscuit, mastic, and golden fawn. Princess Arthur's little soft red hat suited Lady Patricia wore a wide - brimmed French sailor - shaped one of guipure lace, with a big cluster of gardenias up one side of the crown; and

Lady Maud Carnegie had on a very pretty one to match her gown. All these ladies made frequent expeditions into the Paddock. There was no one whom the Dominion visitors admired more or tried harder to get glimpses of than the dainty little Duchess of York, whose first Ascot, as such, it was. Her Royal Highness was looking her very prettiest too. Her dress was of pale écru lace-really a deep-cream colour-over georgette the same shade. Her hat was of the picturesque, rather old-world bonnet shape which she always affects, and it was of lace like her dress, wired out and finished with long, creamy-hued, uncentred and uncurled ostrich feather. This style of feather was much seen on all days at Ascot: there is no particular name for it, but it is soft, handsome, and graceful-more so than the oldworld kind with a spine down the middle.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston had a long stole of it, which, as a rule, she carried. It was black; like her dress and hat, the only colour coming from some purple and pale-mauve orchid blooms. The Marchioness Camden, with her golden-brown lace and embroidery gown, had a deep collar of café-au-lait spineless feather. It was to be seen after this manner on all sides, but, so far as one could personally see, no dresses were trimmed with it-certainly no sunshades were. Not many of these were in evidencenot because there was no sunshine, but I think as a sign of want of confidence in the weather. Women starting out early could not screw their courage higher than en tout cas.

Ascot's second day was as brilliant as its first, and, so far as stands and enclosures and Paddock were concerned, scarcely less crowded. The King was in excellent spirits. The Queen was exquisitely gowned in soft satin and net in a pale shade of cyclamen - mauve, and wearing a hat to match in folded chiffon,



this pretty jumper coatee from Dickins and Jones's. (See page 1244.) and a sunshade to match the dress used. On arrival the Queen looked rather pale, but later seemed to regain her pretty colour. The party was the same as on the opening day, save that King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria were not of it; and I did

Light wool worked in a lace-stitch pattern expresses

Thursday was again perfect as to weather, and old habitués declared the attendance, if not a record, certainly one of the largest ever seen at

Ascot Gold Cup. The Queen

not see the Marquess of Crewe.

wore a specially lovely dress of pale-blue embroidered in gold and silver with a very fine design. A blue chiffon and gold and silver tissue toque was worn, with a double-headed diamond pin through the folds, and her Majesty's ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The King. looking very well and jolly, was in dark-grey park suit, a pale-grey waistcoat, and wore a grey top hat, and a white, carnation in his button - hole. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Henry were all present; also, of course, the Duchess of York, whose white satin dress was finished with white lace, and who wore a white crinoline straw hat with gold filigree roses round it. The Queen affectionately greeted her guests, who had arrived before her. Among them were King Manoel, Queen Augusta Victoria, Princess Marie of Greece (whom we knew as the Grand Duchess is the wife of Rear-Admiral Ionides of the Greek Navy. who was also in the Royal Pavilion), Princess Andrew of Greece, and the Duke of Connaught and his house party, also the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge. Dress reached its zenith of beauty; the bookies did better than the backers—not an unusual experience-but everyone thoroughly enjoyed Gold A. E. L. Cup Day.



Two useful models for cool days, which must be placed to the credit of Dickins and Jones's. The one on the lest is in mixed wool and artificial silk, and the second in soft beaver-coloured wool. (See page 1244.)

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Fashions and Fancies.

Summer Sales.

Next week is virtually the beginning of sale time in London, and

this year there is an amazing number of really wonderful bargains to be obtained. Sketched on page 1242 are a few of the many included in the sale at Dickins and Jones', Regent Street, W., which begins on June 30 and continues until July 18. The useful little cardigan on the left, obtainable in many colours, can be secured for 12s. 9d., and the graceful cross-over jumper opposite is only 20s. In the centre is portrayed a coat and skirt which is reduced from £4 19s. 6d. to 79s. 6d., and the attractive woollen frock on the right is only 59s. 6d. Tailor-made coats and skirts of fine tweed for the late summer and early autumn can be purchased for 78s., and country wrap-over skirts for 19s. 9d. All Paris models have been drastically reduced to practically half their original prices, and equally advantageous bargains are to be found in every department. An illustrated catalogue will be sent post free to all who mention this paper.

A Sale of Brothers' (89, New Bond Street, W.; 108, Kensington High Street,

W.; and 175, Sloane Street, S.W.) is a fact well worth recording, and this year it takes place from June 23 to the end of July. An illustrated catalogue will be sent gratis and post free on application. There is a wide choice of beautiful table-cloths in pure Irish linen double damask ranging from 24s. each; and a limited number of cloths.in wool damask to be secured for 15s. 9d. each, size two-by-two yards. Reinforced cotton sheets for single beds can be secured for 29s. 6d. a pair; and hemmed Irish linen sheets are 35s., size two by three yards. Naturally, everything in the other departments is also substantially reduced, and readers should apply for a sale catalogue to any of the branches.

Autumn Models at Sale Prices.

Amongst the multitude of gilt-edged investments to be found in every department of Debenham

and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, W., during their sale (which is being held from July 7 to 19) are some wonderful bargains in the sphere of early autumn models. Coats and skirts of handsome woollen brocade, bordered with fur and formerly ranging from 12½ to 19½ guineas in price, have been reduced to 8½ guineas; and well-tailored Cumberland tweeds are

frocks, are 8½ guineas.

Then there are beautiful beaded evening frocks in exquisite designs and colourings offered at 6½ guineas. Really well-made cotton frocks range from 35s. 6d. upwards; while jumpers and overblouses of fancy crêpe-de-Chine and georgette can be obtained from the second from the se



A few of the exquisite table-cloths of pure Irish linen damask which can be secured at well-reduced prices during the sale at Walpole Bros.', 89, New Bond Street, W.

floor there will be a splendid selection of knitted jumper suits and dresses ranging from 15s. 6d. to 42s. An illustrated catalogue will be sent post free on application. For Six Days Only.

There are only six days in which to secure the many bargains offered by Harrods, Knights-bridge, S.W., in their great summer sale (July 7 to 12), and an early visit is essential. There are fifty frocks of striped satin to be disposed of for 25s. each, and a hundred coats and skirts in various materials for 50s. Uncrushable pull-on felt hats, ideal for sport or country, are practically given away for 2s. 6d. each; and featherweight rubber Jap silk mackintoshes are 35s. Paris models have been ruthlessly cut to practically half price; and in the children's department there are many pleasant possibilities for summer outfits. Readers should apply for the

A Quality Sale. Everyone is sure of making gilt-edge investments who visits Woolland Bros.' (Knightsbridge, S.W.) sale, which begins on June 30 and continues until the end of July. Everything has been drastically reduced. There are charming summer frocks in striped linen lawn for 25s. 9d., and twenty-two crêpe-de-Chine skirts to be sold for the modest sum of 21s. each. Well-tailored checked or striped tweed skirts can be secured for 15s. 11d. In the domain of lingerie there are fascinating hand - made embroidered cotton sets for 16s. 9d.; while useful Tussore Princess petticoats are 12s. 9d. By the way, every Thursday is a half-price remnant day. An illustrated catalogue will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention this paper.

Lingerie and Tea Frocks. June 30 to July 26 is the time allotted to the great sale at Marshall and Snelgrove's,

Oxford Street, W., where the bargain-seeker will find many prizes. Thick opaque satin petticoats which are absolutely shadow-proof have been reduced to 42s., and washing striped silk ones are only 12s. 9d. Then delightful satin-backed dressing-gowns trimmed with marabout are priced at 45s. 9d., and there is a varied selection at 18s. 9d.;

while useful dressing-jackets of light wool can be obtained for 25s. od. In the tea-gown department copies of French models can be secured for 8½ guineas. Then dinner frocks usually priced from 8½ guineas to 10½ guineas have been reduced to 6½ guineas. An illustrated catalogue giving full particulars will be sent post free.

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I.L.N. 289. Heavy Cream all Linen Tea or Glass Towelling, by the yard. 24 ins. wide. Sale Price per yd. 1/2½ 27 ,, , , 1/3½

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I.L.N. 290. Extra Heavy All Linen Bordered Huck Face Towels, hemmed ends, recommended for hard wear.

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A Hint on Gear Changing_I.

HE secret of confidence is practice. Do not wait for a hill. Learn on the level by half-an-hour's continuous changing up and down. Choose a flat clear road, and run the car at about twenty miles an hour on TOP gear.

To practise changing DOWN, press firmly on the gear lever and suddenly raise your foot from the accelerator. The lever will move at once into neutral without declutching, but if you forget to press on it first it will often stick even when you do declutch.

Quick disengaging of the gears is half the battle in gearchanging and early pressure on the lever is the key to success.

(To be continued.)

Four-door Saloons

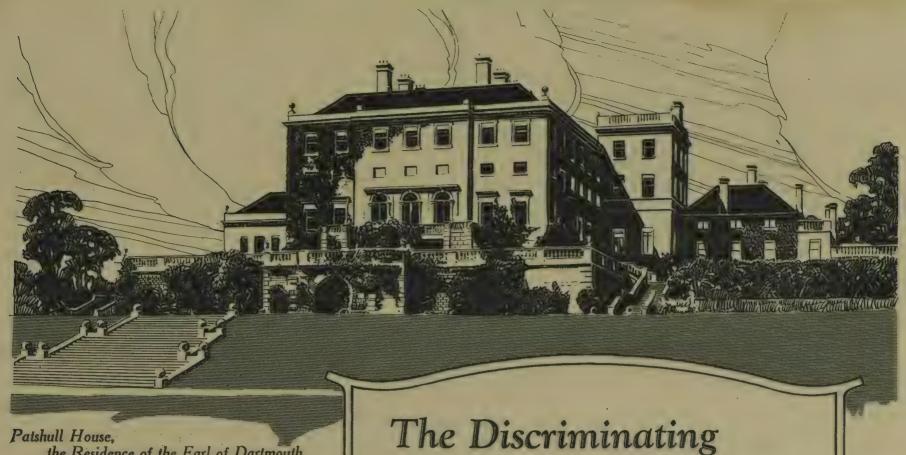
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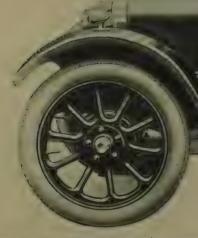
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THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

AUGUSTUS CARP, ESQ. By Himself. Ber. Autobiography of a Really Good Man. BEING THE MAN. With ILLUSTRATIONS by ROBIN. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d. net.)

Humorous action is all too rare nowadays, and deserves encouragement. Therefore we lead off with this delicious "autobiography" of a modern suburban Chadband, the perfect type of a sanctimonious hypocrite and egotist. He felt it to be his duty to place some higher example before the world, "in an age when every standard of decent conduct has either been torn down or threatened with conduct has either been torn down or threatened with destruction; when every newspaper is daily reporting scenes of violence, divorce and arson; when quite young girls smoke cigarettes, and even, I am assured, sometimes cigars; when mature women, the mothers of unhappy children, enter the sea in one-piece bathing costumes; and when married men, the heads of households, prefer the flicker of the cinematograph to the Athanasian Creed." Hence the self-told life-story of Augustus Carp, sidesman and "commercial Xtian." The real author, who remains anonymous, is well seconded by his illustrator, who has provided an equally delicious set of portraits of the Carp family.

THE CRICKET MATCH. By Hugh de Selincourt. (Jonathan Cape; 7s. 6d. net.)

Somebody once wrote a little book called "A Day of My Life at Eton." On the same principle, extended to a community, Mr. de Selincourt has described a day in the life of "Tillingfold," a Sussex village, on the occasion of a cricket match against a team from its neighbour, "Raveley." "First we have a bird's-eye view at dawn of the village nestling under the Downs; then we see the players awaken in all the widely different circumstances of their various lives, pass the morning, assemble on the of their various lives, pass the morning, assemble on the field, play their game, united for a few hours, as men should be, by a common purpose—and at night disperse." Tillingfold, of course, is not in the gazetteer under that name, but it is typical of many villages that are, and this general record of the patient game at their play it makes genial record of the national game as they play it make a pleasant picture of a healthy rural life that happily still exists in England. Incidentally, the story contains neat thumb-nail sketches of local character. It is a book that would lend itself well to illustration, as a modern counterpart* to the famous cricket match between Dingley Dell and All Muggleton, in "Pickwick."

THE VOYAGE. By J. MIDDLETON MURRY. (Constable; 7s. 6d. net.)

Highbrow dialogue as the medium of a story is apt to be irritating when the reader is left too long in the dark as to who the speakers are, and what it is all about. It is like listening to a conversation between strangers—clever perhaps, but unintelligible without a key to its meaning. In short, one must persevere some way through this book before getting into touch with the characters and their

purposes. It concerns a scheme, devised by a group of young idealists in search of "soul perfection," for running a bookshop and club in Long Acre. There is talk, too, of a "colony," and a schooner to voyage the South Seas. Before the "voyage" is begun, however, the ship of ideals is wrecked on the rocks of sensuality, through the intrusion into the group of enthusiasts of a woman from another social world. The story tells of a twofold struggle, on the one hand between idealistic love and a commonplace intrigue; and, on the other, between disinterested action for a common cause and personal vanities.

UNCHARTED WATERS. SOUTH-SEA STORIES. By RALPH STOCK. (Heinemann; 6s. net.)

There is nothing symbolical or idealistic about the "Uncharted Waters," nor is the reader kept waiting to catch the author's drift. He is plunged at once into stark realism by the very first words of the very first story: "Troar felt his arms seized as in a trap, and himself jerked into the deeper shadows of Wattle Street." The story is called "What For?" because Troar's strange association with his assailant taught him that h with his assailant taught him that his existence was not entirely without purpose and usefulness. There is a similar motive, more tragically elucidated, in the last of the eighteen stories that compose the book. It is called "Worth While," and tells how, during the war, a certain planter in Papeete, reputed to suffer from "mat fever" because he saw nothing in life worth a struggle, eventually found something to his hand that was worth doing. What, it may be asked, is mat fever? It is a South Pacific term denoting a "slacker," that is, one who loves his sleeping-mat. that is, one who loves his sleeping-mat.

THE PLAY BOX. By Mrs. HENRY DUDENEY. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d. net.)

The fact that only eleven stories go to make this volume indicates a more extended scale, affording more scope for character-drawing, as opposed to the short story of incident. Not that Mrs. Dudency's tales are lacking in that respect, but their incident is of a more domestic type, arising from everyday life. One of them, however, "The Pleasure Trip," is certainly beyond the bounds of ordinary "Outward Bound." Two brothers come down to breakfast in a séaside hotel and discuss a steamer accident in which they and their families were involved on the previous day. Presently it dawns on them that they are dead, and that they must have been drowned in the disaster. The title story, "The Play Box," presents yet another variant of that ever-intriguing situation known as the "eternal triangle." So also, in more tragic circumstances, does "The Emigrant."

THE RED LACQUER CASE. By PATRICIA WENTWORTH. (Andrew Melrose; 7s. 6d. net.)

This is a well-knit story of mystery and love woven round a familiar plot. A certain Swiss scientist has

invented a deadly poison gas which he wishes England to possess, because England loves peace. While he is negotiating with the War Office—always a matter of time, apparently, in these affairs—he is pestered by foreign spies and driven to a despairing state of indecision. The formula for making the gas, written on a sheet of paper, is concealed in the secret pocket of a red lacquer case. Unable to make up his mind what to do with it, he gives it to his niece, Sally, and shows her how to open it. While they are talking, she sees a hand at the window. That night the inventor disappears, leaving a letter stating where he has put the case. It is not there: it must have been stolen! The foreign spies will be on Sally's track, for she is the only person who knows how to open it. Then Major Armitage from the War Office turns up. Sally was once engaged to him, but broke it off when she became a Suffragette before the war. Such is the situation that develops into the customary thrills customary thrills.

DUSK AND DAWN. By C. C. TURNER. (Hurst and Blackett; 7s. 6d. net.)

Here again an attractive English girl is the heroine of exciting events, this time in Central Africa. Joan Lake, young, beautiful, and adventurous, sets out to find the People of the Sun. When her expedition reaches its goal, after many vicissitudes, she discovers a tribe ruled by a queen, who, becomes her friend, but before long political troubles arise among the queen's subjects, followed by violence and bloodshed. Danger threatens the travellers, who have been joined by a British explorer, and they set out to escape, with the aid of an old native priest. How they fare, and what happens to the rubies and the mysterious they fare, and what happens to the rubies and the mysterious papyrus manuscript which came into their hands; and, above all, how Joan finds love in the course of her adventures-those who read will duly learn.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTY. By G. V. McFadden. (The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

The West Country in a past century—the days of post-chaises—is the scene of Mr. McFadden's new story, which opens in the Sheriff's house in "the county town of Dorset." The Sheriff had made himself Dorset." The Sheriff had made himself very unpopular for his share in getting a man condemned to be hanged for rick - burning, and his house is besieged by an infuriated mob, who have to be dispersed by soldiers. Moreover, the Sheriff is troubled by the thought that, in the absence of a deputy, he may have to carry out the execution with his own hands. At this promising juncture, a young man and his sister, new arrivals in the town, claim the Sheriff's interest as being the children of an old friend. That night there is a ball in Dorchester, at which a mysterious shooting attack is made on the Sheriff's brother. The young man has gone to the ball dressed as a girl, and his sister as a man. Hence further complications. How it all works out, the reader must be left to discover, but elements of love and villainy, it may be said, go to the thickening of the plot. The Sheriff had made himself very unpopular thickening of the plot.

SIGNATURES

Horatio Nelson

Facsimile signatures before and after the loss of his right arm.



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The gracious attributes of really old Whisky like "Red Tape" are not due to its age alone, but equally to the quality of the spirit put down for ageing. The science of blending plays an important part too. Were it not so, there could not possibly be that wide difference between merely "old" whisky and

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N the Lincolnshire coast the Spirit of Youth goes hand in hand with venerable Tradition. Upon this glorious broadway of beautiful sands four delightful holiday resorts have in modern times risen to fame—Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe, Sutton-on-Sea and Skegness, each a children's paradise bounded by the limitless North Sea.

What antiquity of Wold and Marshland lies behind Youth romping on the dunes! Many are the charming excursions to be taken—to Boston "Stump" and the ancient Guildhall, in whose gloomy cells the Pilgrim Fathers were imprisoned; to Willoughby, the birthplace of that romantic explorer. John Smith, the "Admiral of New England"; to Lincoln, with its magnificent cathedral dating from 1088; to Crowland, with its still older Abbey and quaint Triangular Bridge.

Among the Wolds is Tennyson Land-Someraby, where the poet was born, and a dozen pretty villages where he roamed as a boy.



Ask for illustrated Booklet, "Lincolnshire," also Apartments and Hotels Guide, free at any L.N.E.R. Office or from Passenger Manager, Liverpool St. Station, E.C. 2.



Leather Suit Case Weighs only 6 lbs!

Harrods are offering exceptional Value in this LIGHTWEIGHT SUIT CASE — Harrods latest production in leather goods.

Made from finest quality Brown Hide, with turnedover edges, hand-sewn, and fitted with good lever locks. The lining is of a special quality linen. A feature of this well-made Suit Case is its light weight—the 22-inch size weighing only 6 lbs. 22 x 14 x 6½ ins. 68/5:

20 x 13½ x 6 ins., 56/9; 24 x 14 x 6½ ins., 68/-; 26 x 15 x 6¾ ins., 73/9



THE EUROPEAN GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS.

(Continued from Page 1222.)

degrees, without being assisted by any other nation: the towns which had been ruined, the roads which had been destroyed, the farms which had been

levelled to the ground. Life is easier to-day, even for the unfortunate nations. The countries which to-day require to remake or to develop their economic tool outfit are no longer forced to create it entirely themselves. They can, by means of loans, get a portion of what they require given to them-such as primary materials, machines, manufactured articles—by countries which are richer, or who possess a tool outfit which is complete and in working

That is what the new Russia would like to do in order to clear away more rapidly the ruins left by the war and revolution.

All this is very understandable and very natural, according to the ideals of the nineteenth century; but it forms no part, and is even a flagrant contradiction, of the Russian revolutionary The only serious means of proscribing capital is by no longer needing it in the mobile and cosmopolitan form which it had assumed during the last century. Marvellous civilisations flourished when taking interest on money was forbidden as a crime. Those who hold the doctrine which wishes to proscribe capital as the curse of humanity

ought to endeavour to create, if they are capable of so doing, a civilisation of that kind, by enduring patiently all the necessary privations, and by resigning

themselves to the slowness with which riches increased in those days. But to proscribe capital at home, and at the same time to demand from those who save in Europe and America that they should give their last farthing to hasten the development of Russia. is to juggle with logic and lay a trap for reality.



"HAPPY" AUGURY FOR THE OXFORD ARCTIC EXPEDITION: THE LEADER, MR. GEORGE BINNEY, RECEIVES A MASCOT "FELIX" AT NEWCASTLE FROM BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST LADY MAYORESS. The Lady Mayoress of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the youngest one in the country, is here seen presenting a mascot "Felix" to Mr. George Binney, leader of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitzbergen, which recently sailed from Newcastle in the "Polar Bear," with a party of twenty-two. The Prince of Wales presented them with a silver shield, bearing his good wishes, to be hung in the mess-room. Mr. Binney, who led last year's Oxford expedition, hopes this time to beat the faithest north record for sailing in navigable waters, and possibly to discover new land. He is taking a seaplane and wireless apparatus, including broadcast receiving sets. The party expects to return in September.—[Photograph by Rennison, Seaton Delaval.]

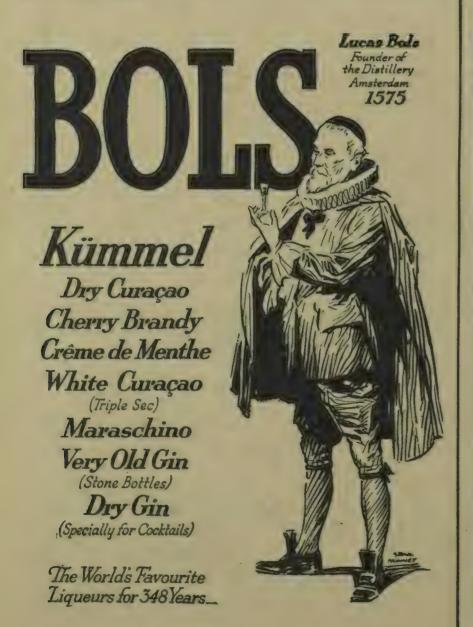
We live in a very strange epoch. It appears as if it were the most revolutionary of all epochs, for it amuses itself in smashing Empires and States as if

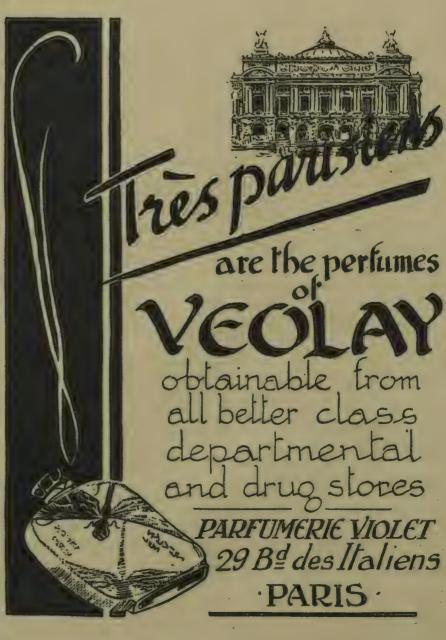
they were mere toys. In reality, nothing is changed. The problem is a very simple one. So long as the State remains as it was created by the nineteenth century, it will need much money, and very easy credit. So long as she has need of a great deal of money and very easy credit, and finds both, nothing

essential will be modified, either structurally or in her spirit. The most that can be done will be to change the names of the hierarchies, the colour of the flags, and the people charged with

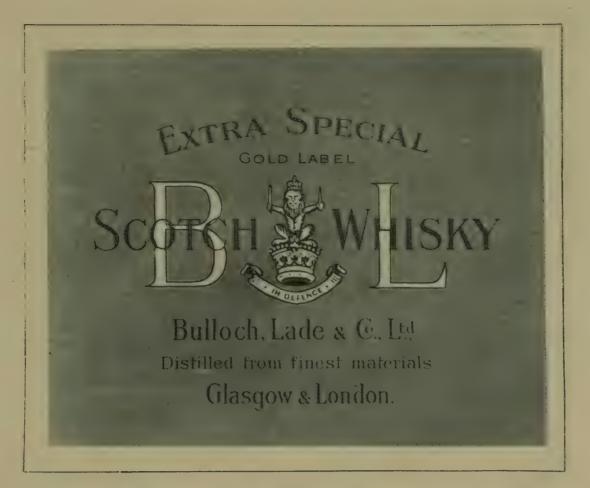
That is why I sometimes ask myself whether the Russian revolution—the real revolution, that of which no one has ever thought, will indeed begin in the near It seems to me future. highly improbable that the Russians will find either in or America the capital that they need. "Vestigia terrent," the capitalists will reply, especially the medium and little ones, when they remember the unfortunate fate of the creditors of the empire plundered by the revolution. countries have found themselves in the position of being unable to meet their engagements, and have asked their creditors for reductions. But they were never for that reason completely excluded from credit, so long as they recognised the obligation to pay. For the Russian revolution, bankruptcy was no longer a temporary and deplored misfortune; it became a principle, the vindication of a right, a declaration of war on the capital of the entire world. However

wanting in clear-sightedness the capitalists may be, it will require much time before they forget that defiance. [Continued overleaf.





Brown Gore & Co 40 Trinity Sq London EC3



Pre-War Quality and Strength: 25 u.p.

15/- Per Bottle

Few Whisky advertisements emphasise the strength of the blend.

"B.L." Gold Label Scotch Whisky is 25 u.p. (i.e. pre-war strength). It follows, then, that the flavour and bouquet of Scotch Whisky at its best can be appreciated in "B.L."

"B.L." is a costly whisky. You cannot buy it for less than 15/- per bottle, but the strength of "B.L." means greater satisfaction from every glass and more glasses from each bottle.

BULLOCH, LADE & CO. Ltd.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, June 28, 1924.—1250

Some day or other the Russian revolution will have to realise its illusions, and acknowledge that it can no longer find credit in the proportions which would be necessary for a modern State of its power and size. That day probably the true Russian revolution will begin, for the State will find itself obliged

to live on its own limited resources without mortgaging the future, like a State in the eighteenth or seventeenth centuries, and will be forced to depart from the ideas and principles of the nineteenth century, in which it has, despite declarations to the contrary, lived till the present time.

The experience which, if these previsions are correct, will then begin in Russia may have a universal importance far greater than all that the revolution has done up till now, because the situation in which the Russian State will find itself will be reproduced sooner or later in all European States, former belligerents or neutrals. All of them have abused their credit to such an extent in the last ten years that they have considerably reduced the possibility of making new debts for a long time to come. The credit of all of them has diminished, and it seems in an irreparable manner; for, if the States do not fulfil their obligations, the confidence of the mass of investors will be destroyed; if they do keep them they will be so crushed by the burden of their old debts that it will be impossible for them to make new ones. But this limitation of credit will oblige them all to modify more or less the traditional policy which they have pursued for a

That is perhaps the great change in the history of Europe which is impending. The first signs of it are already to be seen in that kind of uncertainty which lately seems to have caused all the European before invisible obstacles. It appears as if they had begun to perceive that some mysterious irremediable alteration had taken place, either in themselves, or outside them. Probably they are not wrong. The facility of credit was for a century the goose that laid the golden eggs for



A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY RESORT IN SOUTH WALES: TENBY, WITH ITS PICTURESQUE QUAY AND HARBOUR.

Tenby is only one of many delightful holiday resorts in South Wales easily accessible by the Great Western Railway, whose comfortable trains make the journey itself not the least pleasurable part of a holiday. Full particulars of accommodation may be found in the "Holiday Haunts" Guide sold (price 6d.) at all G.W.R. stations, or sent by post for 1s. on application to the Superintendent of the Line, Paddington.

> the States of Europe. But they killed it during the war. . . .

> Though Ciro pearls are known all over the world, there exists considerable doubt as to the right way

to pronounce "Ciro." Some people say "Sy-ro." others "Ky-ro," and there are other variations which are confusing and equally incorrect. Bearing this in mind, Messrs. Ciro Pearls, Ltd., are starting to educate the public to describe their pearls uniformly. The want everyone to know that

"Ciro" should be pronounced "Seero."

A very convenient little folder is being issued by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company giving a plan of the British Empire Exhibition, and showing the position of the L.M.S. Station to the Exhibition. It also shows the connections of the L.M.S. Railway Company from all parts of London to Wembley Station. The folder is obtainable at any agency in London and the South of England.

How many lemons do the groves of Sicily and other Mediterranean countries produce per year? It would be difficult to arrive at a conclusive figure, but as one English firm alone-Messrs. Foster Clark, manufacturers of "Eiffel Tower" lemonade—consume thirty-five million Messina lemons in one summer's output, the total crop must reach into figures conceivable only by the mind of a Galileo.

Men visiting London for the first time may need a little "pointer" to the best shops for them. A stranger can easily blunder into a shop in the West End and come away with a suit made of inferior cloth with no more style than there is in a pillow-case. He will do well D. S. Morris, of 28, Sackville

Street, Piccadilly. Mr. Morris has been in business for thirty years, and studies each man going to him for clothes. He uses the best materials and charges reasonable prices.



quality artificial silk stockin-ette. Elastic at waist, made in white, grey, golden brown

henna, fawn, nut brown, navy

Sale Price 9/6

A limited number only.

and black.

REMNANTS AND ODDMENTS

HALF-PRICE ON THURSDAYS.

MONDAY NEXT, June 30. CONTINUES FOR FOUR WEEKS.

Wonderful Bargains throughout the House

Bargains in Rugs-WILTON AND AXMINSTER CORRIDOR RUGS

All Rugs in Stock are Greatly reduced. The following examples of long Rugs suitable for Halls, Corridors and Passages are copied most excellently from Fine Passages.

excellently from Fine Persian Rugs.								
GRADE 1.		Original	Reduced					
SIZE	QUALITY	price	9					
ft. ins, ft. ins.		£ s. d.						
76x30	AXMINSTER		1 17 6					
90x30	99	3 30	2 5 0					
106x30	22	3 12 6	2 12 6					
120x30		4 26	2 19 6					
GRADE 2.	17	. 20						
1								
76x30	FINE WILTON	3 3.0	2 96					
90x30	27 22	3 17 6	2 19 6					
106 x 30	22 22	4 10 0	3 10 0					
120x30		5 50						
136x30		5 15 0						
150 x 30	21 11	6 10 0	5 00					
1	27 19	0 10 0	2 00					
GRADE 3.								
90x30Ex	tra Heavy AXMINSTE	R 4 40	3 30					
106-30		4 10 0	.3 12 6					
1120-30	9 99 99	5 10 0	4 40					
120230 ,	7 27 21	7 10 0	4 40					

Goods cannot be sent on approval during the Salo.





embroidered crêpe, finished with white suède belt in various good stripes. Sale Price 59/6

DELIGHTFUL ALMOST BONE-LESS CORSET BELT with low top, in striped tricot tricot anglais elastic front buttoning, each side, giving beautiful slim, long hip effect. Sizes 23 to 32 inches. In pink. Price 32/9, 29/9 Shorter length,

Price 29/9, 18/9

IMITATION FILET BRASSIÈRE, lined net, long shaped to meet low lined net, long shaped to met corset. Excellent shape. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches.



NO MORE TENDER, ACHING FEET,

MEDICAL MAN SAYS TRY ONE DIP IN SALTRATED WATER FOR QUICK AND LASTING RESULTS WHEN FEET BURN, SMART, SWELL, ITCH, BLISTER, AND PERSPIRE. GIVES PRESCRIPTION.

The blood circulation in the feet is nearly always defective, due to their great distance from the heart. For this reason the feet are especially susceptible to heat and cold, the skin callouses easily, pores clog, corns form, and various unhealthy conditions develop rapidly. The lack of proper circulation always renders injuries to the feet highly dangerous and liable to infection, tetanus (lockjaw) being frequent and tissue repair very slow. Such diseases as Dropsy and front usually affect the feet first of all. Bearing the whole weight of the body, shoe pressure, on sensitive, irritated nerves and on delicate blood-vessels all tend to make matters worse, for the blood is Nature's own soothing, healing, and curative agent. It will do what no medicine, liniment, or ointment can. When you bruise your fiesh, you instinctively rub it to attract the blood and soothe the pain. Stimulate the circulation of the feet by resting them in hot, saltrated water, and see how quickly your aches, pains, and other foot troubles disappear. Even rheumatic twinges, stiffness, swellings, and inflammation immediately subside. A half-pound of Reudel Bath Saltrates is all you need. It immediately medicates and adds oxygen to the water, and its cost is extremely slight. All chemists would have the refined compound in stock, and it is very generally prescribed by physicians and chiropodists, since there exists no other means of imparting similar curative qualities to a bath or foot-bath.









A PEACH!

THAT is a "Standard" owner's very succinct description of his car. There was nothing more to be said as far as he was concerned. It indicated complete satisfaction. It embraced the car's comfort, efficiency, appearance and price. It conveyed his pride in his possession and in its performance.

If you own one you will agree with him. If you don't, then join the brotherhood of "Standard" Owners and share his enthusiasm.

Standard Light Cars: 11 h.p. & 14 h.p.

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" Pall Mall" Saloon £525.

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contributing its quota to the mechanical excellence of the engine, and giving that feeling of satisfaction derived from a constant flow of power.

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Real Road Service for the Motor Cyclist with all that the phrase implies is assured to the owner of a TRUSTY TRILLIPH. Supplied with full Electrical Equipmental better prices than ever. Send for Lists.





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Please send me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Three-halfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny, Foreign] to cover Postage.

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I.L.N., 28,0,1924.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Imported Car
Prices.

If one is to judge by what is appearing in the pages of the motoring journals, a good deal of disappointment is being felt at the fact that reductions announced in consequence of the removal

FITTED WITH A COUPÉ LIMOUSINE BODY BY THE WEST COAST MOTOR COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL: A NEW PACKARD "STRAIGHT EIGHT" CHASSIS.

of the McKenna duties are not as high as anticipated. Weeks ago I pointed out in these columns that it, was absurd to expect that the abolition of the duties would result in foreign car prices being dropped a This view was also impressed upon the public by all the technical papers, and by every responsible writer on automobile topics. In spite of this, many people appear to think they have something like a grievance because the average reduction made is much nearer ten per cent. than thirty. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, the duty is not levied on the selling price of the car, but on the wholesale invoiced cost—a very different thing indeed. Then tyres, which are a considerable item in the cost of cars, pay no duty at all. In the case of cars which pass as American, it should be remembered that most of these now come from Canada,

and therefore receive a rebate of one-third of the duty. Packing and freight costs across the Atlantic have recently been substantially increased; while, to crown all, the exchange has moved against us since the beginning of the year. All things considered, therefore, it is scarcely surprising that the price reductions which have been announced do

not come up to the most optimistic expectations. The case of Continental cars is a little different; but even here the reductions will not be much heavier than in that of the Americans. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good; and if the case of the British manufacturer is not as bad as it might have been, then so much the better for him and the home industry.

The "Two Hundred."

The regulations for the Two Hundred Miles' Race, which is to be held at Brooklands on Sept. 20 next, have just been issued by the Junior Car Club. There are to be three classes: (1) for cars with engine capacity not exceeding 750 c.c.; (2) for cars with engines not over 1100 c.c.; and (3) for cars not exceeding 1500 c.c. The regulations themselves do not appear to differ materi-

ally from those in force last year, save that the one dealing with silencers has been brought into line with the latest Brooklands requirements. Now that we know all about it—at one time it was freely predicted that the race could not be held this year on account of the objections of a few residents near the track—the interest centres on the cars that are likely to take part. I take it the Alvisconcern will endeavour to repeat their meritorious victory of 1923. Then, I should say, the Talbot-Darracq people will probably put in a team, in which case we may be sure that the race will be run at a cracking speed.

One point upon which everybody will be curious is whether Fiats will come over to show that last year's accidents to both cars they had in were a matter of unusual bad luck, as indeed they were. Of course, one likes to see a British car win; but from the purely sporting point of view, I would rather it won absolutely on its speed merits than that it should be let in by unexpected accidents to much faster competitors. So I have a lurking hope that Fiats' will try their luck again. If they do, I should like to see them beaten by a British car, but not on account of unforeseen breakdown. The Aston-Martin is another car I want to see in. Still, whoever is in or out, the race ought to justify its reputation of the best sporting event of the year.

A New Motoring Organisation has sprung into being, in the shape of a body known as Federated Motor Clubs. It has its genesis in the general dis-



CONVENIENT ON LONG JOURNEYS WHERE INNS ARE FEW:
A REFRESHMENT- CABINET IN LORD MICHELHAM'S NEW
CUNARD ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE.

This car, recently designed and built for Lord Michelham by the Cunard Motor and Carriage Company, is fitted with a neat cabinet containing a decanter, siphon, and glasses, the flat top acting as a table.

satisfaction felt at the action of the R.A.C. in raising the capitation fee payable by provincial clubs to 21s. this year, and to 25s. in 1925, in respect of every [Continued overleaf.

ROLLS-ROYCE AIR TRIUMPH



The distance from London to any of the cities shown on this map is not greater than that of the flight of 8,500 miles round the Australian continent recently made on a Fairey III. D Seaplane with a Rolls-Royce "Eagle" engine.

Telegrams: Rolhead, Piccy, London ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED 15 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Mayfair 6040/3

DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR WITH ENGLISH BODY

Dodge Brothers (Britain) Limited, announce a new 5-seater Touring Car with body of English design and construction. This car is the result of two years of test and experiment in keeping with the Company's policy of utilizing the maximum amount of English labour and materials.

Dodge Brothers chassis needs no introduction as over 1,000,000 of them in use have established a world-wide good name. The new body, however, is especially designed to meet the exacting requirements of the English buyer. It is extremely attractive in line, finish, colour and detail of equipment and is unusually roomy and comfortable.

Among the fittings are nickelled radiator and windscreen, rigid (demountable) side shields, automatic screen wiper, folding luggage grid, spare tyre and rim carried on running board, fully fitted mahogany instrument board, rear "stop" light and tool box.

Upholstery is in three colours and of genuine antique leather. Paintwork is in blue, maroon, or moleskin grey.

Write for particulars to Dodge Brothers (Britain) Limited, Stevenage Wharf, Fulham, S.W. 6. Showroom: 18 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W. 1. Telephone: Regent 6130.

The First Cost is Practically the Last

£395



It is some years member. since I was a member of the General Committee of the R.A.C., and I am thus not quite conversant with the present cost of administering the Associate scheme. It is, naturally, a good deal higher than it was before the war, when the capitation fee stood at 7s. 6d.; but it surely ought not to be so high as to require a contribution of 25s. per head from all the Associated Club members. However, I do not intend to take sides in the matter, the more so as I am not directly in touch with provincial club doings now. cannot, however, refrain from expressing regret that something which looks very like a serious split in the ranks of automobilism should have occurred. The provincial clubs who have set up the new Federation think they can run it, and that they can give all the benefits that matter for a capitation fee of about five shillings. Perhaps they can, but this will mean a great It is, deal of honorary work. I think, a mistake to try it on these lines. I know exactly what happens. People start



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A CROSSLEY CAR DURING HIS VISIT TO THE POTTERIES: ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF A DENSE CROWD AT STOKE-ON-TRENT.

off full of enthusiasm, and as the movement grows their enthusiasm increases — up to a point. Very soon the movement gets too big for honorary administration, paid officials have to be engaged, expenses mount up, and fees have to be raised. Then comes a kick from the members, and in the end it is found that there is such a thing as false economy. It would have been far better to make a desperate effort to come to terms with the parent club.

Water for Petrol.

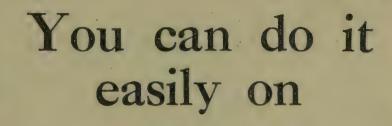
A member writing to the Secretary of the R.A.C. says he recently had a most unpleasant experience, which might quiteeasily have had serious consequences. When in the neighbourhood of Lancing (near Worthing), he ran out of petrol and, stopping a taxi driver, obtained a spare tin from the man, for which he paid 3s. 6d. Incidentally, he also gave the man a tip. After the driver had left, he discovered that the man had put two gallons of very impure water into his tank, with the result that the carburetter and all the leads [Continued overleaf.







Foster Clark's The Creamiest Custard for Gooseberries



The British Petrol

Long, winding hills, short, steep hills and the many grades between — you can take them all easily

"BP" is essentially a powerful petrol. "BP" will always get the last ounce of power from your engine, and put the last ounce of pleasure into your motoring.

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Distributing Organization of the ANGLO - PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD.

Continued.]
were flooded. This took two hours to clear. The only thing to be obtained in order to carry on was

a tin of benzine, and, owing to a high exhaust and the black clouds of smoke emitted from the tail end of the car, the motorist missed the road in the dark, turned down a narrow lane near Angmering, and drove right into

Approach Routes to Wembley.

Automobile Club has prepared a very clear map of the approach routes from the main trunk roads to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, based upon the recommendations of the Commissioner of Police. Members and Associate Members of the R.A.C. can obtain copies of the

The chairman of the Hurlingham Club, on behalf of the Committee, has sent a formal invitation to the American Polo

map upon application.-W. W.

Association, asking the American Army Polo Team to visit England as the guests of the Club

during the polo season of 1925, to play a return match against the British Army.

A "MECCA" OF SPORT IN SCOTLAND: THE HUGE AND LUXURIOUS GLENEAGLES HOTEL, WHOSE GROUNDS INCLUDE TWO FAMOUS GOLF COURSES.

Cleneagles Hotel, in Perthshire, which can claim to be the biggest country hotel in Great Britain, was recently opened by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway with a view to its becoming a Mecca of sport. Its grounds, which cover 600 acres, include two of the most famous golf courses, and ten tennis courts, besides bowling greens, croquet lawns, and lakes for fishing and boating. Although it is a sports hotel, its standard of luxury is equal to that of the Riviera.

Several miniature replicas of a bottle of Eno's "Fruit Salt" are to be seen in the bath-rooms and bed-rooms of the Queen's Dolls' House, now at Wembley. Each tiny bottle stands barely half an inch high, but is perfect in every detail. Visitors to the British Empire Exhibition will be able to see a duplicate of these interesting reproductions at the Eno Kiosk in the King's Way.

Our Anaglyph pages in this number are devoted to lawn-tennis and polo. Those of Miss Helen Wills, the lawn-tennis lady champion of the United States, are of especial interest in view of the world champion-ships meeting at Wimbledon, where she is one of the most-talked-of competitors. The other Anaglyph page shows her again, playing in a recent match at Roehampton, while the other subjects on the page illustrate polo and spectators.

British Empire Exhibition, Palace of Engineering, Exhibit 63.

THE name "Lanchester" is In addition to the

a synonym for superlative Motor Cars; built of the finest quality materials, and on principles that by long and exhaustive tests have proved to be best. Every element of design has a practical purpose, resulting in a Car that is sound in every detail, scrupulously accurate in workmanship and exclusive in its refinements.

i³ersonal experience will convince you that our claims are more than justified. We shall be delighted to arrange a trial run at any time to suit your convenience. Will you make an appointment?

In addition to the well-known Lanchester 40 H.P. Car we are now producing a new 6-cylinder Model of 21 H.P., designed to meet the demand for a high-grade Car of medium power. It is almost a replica of the "Forty," but in no way supersedes or competes with it. Particulars will be gladly sent on request.

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Let a British Car reflect your Pride of Ownership.

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\$ 14 days BELGIAN COAST with visits to BRUGES, ZEEBRUGGE, NIEU-PORT BATTLEFIELDS, large hotel, return ticket.

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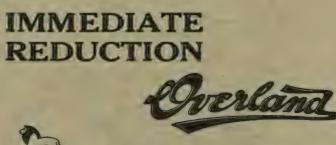
Booklet on application to—

The Secretary, 5 T, Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W. 1



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Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E. S.





BRITISH

EMPIRE

EXHIBITION

47448

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NEW PRICES.

5-Seater De Luxe £285
Standard Tourer £210

£445

Willys Knight 5/6 Seater, English Touring Body (Sleeve Valve Engine)

Full particulars can be obtained direct or from your local Dealer,

S-Seater British De Luxe Iourer.

Ex-Works, £285 Complete.

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Inclusive terms: Fr. 12 to 16 per day.

The Lesson of a Great Export Trade



EARLY MORNING. THE POOL OF LONDON.

HE history of the over-seas trade in ENO's "Fruit Salt" is unique and bears eloquent witness to the worth which the world of men and women find in ENO.

ENO may be said to-day to have passed into the select company of things indispensable to the well-being and happiness of men and women in every clime. It is the proven safeguard of health.

The lesson is plain: to maintain good health, to prevent internal disorders due to faulty digestion, to counteract rheumatic tendencies choose ENO's "Fruit Salt" for the purpose, because you can depend upon it with full confidence.

This is the golden rule of health: first thing every morning drink a glass of water (warm or cold) sparkling with a 'dash' of ENO.

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The World-Famed Effervescent Saline



ENO is not restricted in its usefulness to one land or climate. It serves the great purposes of good health in all countries of the world. ENO's "Fruit Salt" is invaluable to sea-goers, travellers in the tropics, and to sportsmen and athletes. It is equally priceless to all sedentary workers.



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WALPOLES' IRISH LINENS The finest the world produces.

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75 doz. All - Linen Dinner Napkins. Double Damask. Size 24 × 24 in. Bargain 21/- doz.

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300 Table Cloths, Pure Irish Linen Damask, to be cleared at

Half Price, size about $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yds.

to seat Six.

Usual Price 27/6.

Bargain 13/9 each.

Price
A variety of designs.

PURE IRISH LINEN DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

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 $22 \times 22 \text{ in. } 26/9$

LINEN SHEETS.

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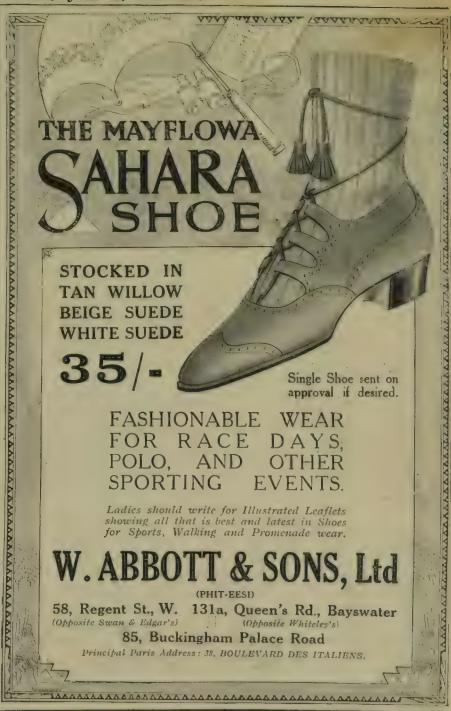
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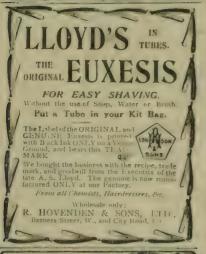




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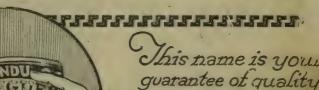


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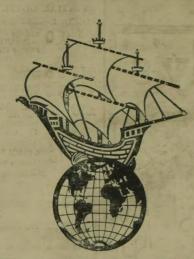




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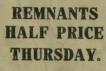
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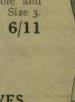
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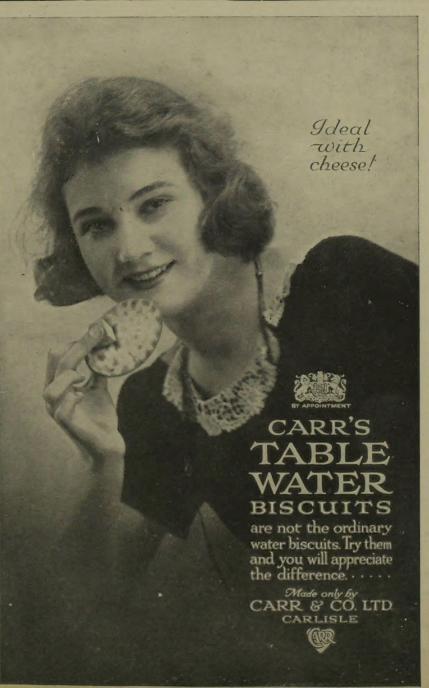
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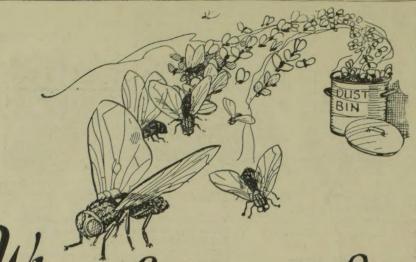
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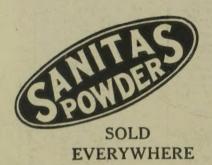
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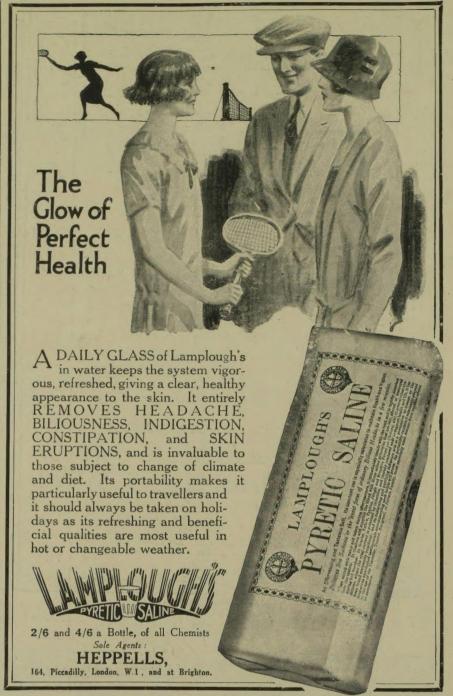
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